

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 64-72. Tomorrow fair. Yes-
terday's temp. 64-71. (93-101). LONDON: Sun-
day 61-70. Tomorrow sunny. Yes-
terday's temp. 62-70. (94-104). (THANKS) SUN-
DAY, SUNNY. Temp. 61-71. (82-91). NEW YORK:
Sun. Temp. 64-72. Yesterday's temp.
64-70-81.
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Belgium 10.50 R.F. ... 10.50 R.F.
Denmark 10.50 D.M. ... 10.50 D.M.
Eire 10.50 D.M. ... 10.50 D.M.
Finland 10.50 F.M. ... 10.50 F.M.
France 10.50 F.M. ... 10.50 F.M.
Germany 10.50 D.M. ... 10.50 D.M.
Greece 10.50 G.M. ... 10.50 G.M.
Ireland 10.50 I.M. ... 10.50 I.M.
Italy 10.50 I.M. ... 10.50 I.M.
Japan 10.50 J.M. ... 10.50 J.M.
Netherlands 10.50 N.M. ... 10.50 N.M.
Norway 10.50 N.M. ... 10.50 N.M.
Portugal 10.50 P.M. ... 10.50 P.M.
Spain 10.50 S.M. ... 10.50 S.M.
Sweden 10.50 S.M. ... 10.50 S.M.
Switzerland 10.50 S.M. ... 10.50 S.M.
Turkey 10.50 T.M. ... 10.50 T.M.
U.S. Military (Eur.) 10.50 U.S. Military (Eur.)
U.S. Military (U.S.) 10.50 U.S. Military (U.S.)
Yugoslavia 10.50 Y.M. ... 10.50 Y.M.



Japanese Red Army terrorists guard jet as U.S. Consul Robert Stebbins (wearing tie) is released in Kuala Lumpur. Man passing the consul on his way toward the Japan Air Lines plane is one of five freed Japanese prisoners.

Four Substitute Hostages Aboard Plane

Terrorists Free 15, Leave Malaysia for Libya

From Wire Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Aug. 7.—Five Japanese Red Army terrorists today freed 15 hostages, including the U.S. consul and the Swedish chargé d'affaires, before leaving the airport here in a flight to Libya with five substitutes rescued from Japanese prisons in accordance with the demands of the terrorists.

Also on the plane were a Japanese crew of nine and two Japanese government officials presented as hostages in exchange for those freed when the U.S. Embassy in Kuala Lumpur was taken over by the terrorists Monday.

The terrorists took the 15 hostages to the airport after demanding transportation out of the country and the freedom of the five other radicals from Japanese jails.

On the way to Libya, the Japan Air Lines DC-8 landed for refueling at Colombo. It left the capital of Sri Lanka after two hours and was expected to arrive in Tripoli, Libya, early tomorrow, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said.

A tight security cordon was in place around Bandaranaike International Airport in Colombo during the jetliner's stop. The pilot was under strict orders not to permit anyone to disembark.

The U.S. consul, Robert Stebbins, 42, said he believed the terrorists would have killed the hostages, including himself, if their demands had not been met. Mr. Stebbins and the other freed hostages agreed, however, that the terrorists treated them "with every kind of courtesy, kindness and care" during their captivity. Mr. Stebbins said that he and the other hostages took valuable in-

cluding money, from the hostages, but later gave them all back. He said the terrorists were well organized.

Fredrik Bergensstråhle, the freed Swedish diplomat, said that, while he and the other captives

were treated very well, the three-day ordeal was a frightening experience because "these people are tough and one can never know what they will do."

Another of the 15 freed hostages, Tee' Wei Kwang, 20, of Malaysia, said that in the plane,

where they were held for the last 24 hours, they were given regular airline food and that when he left the aircraft one of the gunmen gave him a bottle of perfume as a souvenir.

After the jet lifted off and the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Angry at U.S. Opposition to Hawk Deal

Hussein May Buy Soviet Missiles

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (AP).—King Hussein said today that, unless he gets 14 Hawk missile batteries from the United States, he will buy an air-defense system from the Soviet Union. He also indicated that Soviet advisers might be stationed in Jordan.

"We simply must have this request met fully or else find a comparable option," King Hussein told newsmen at a palace luncheon. "A comparable option does not exist in Europe and this means we will probably have to go to our friends in the Soviet Union."

"We prefer to send our officers abroad for training [in weapons

systems], but if we have to receive expert technical advice here we will do so for a limited time."

Hussein's remarks ruled out speculation that Jordan might go arms shopping in Britain or France if the U.S. Congress continued to block the \$850-million Hawk sale. Congress has postponed a final decision on the deal until Sept. 10.

After Congress was informed, on July 11, of the proposed Hawk sale and an accompanying deal involving 100 Vulcan rapid-fire anti-aircraft guns worth \$90 million, legislation was introduced to kill the transaction.

The Israeli government expressed

concern about the size of the missile sale. Intensive lobbying by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and other Zionist groups followed and congressional approval was felt to be unobtainable.

The administration suspended the project and decided to submit a new proposal to Congress in September. Meanwhile, the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended that Jordan be sold only six batteries of Hawk missiles.

"The problem is, who are we talking to?" King Hussein said today. "Is it [Israeli Premier Yitzhak] Rabin in Washington or the Egyptian president in the world?"

First, Congress turns its back on Turkey, now Jordan. How can the United States be considered a reliable friend, ally and arms supplier?"

King Hussein said U.S. arms deals and relations with Saudi Arabia, Iran, Egypt, and other Arab countries "are bound to be affected" by the outcome of the Jordan deal.

He said he had consistently opposed polarization of the Middle East into an Israel supported by the United States and an Arab world supported by the Soviet Union.

He added that he was "flabbergasted and taken aback at what happened in Washington. It will be a very sad moment in our lives" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Peres Says Talks on Accord In Sinai Are in 'Final Stages'

TEL AVIV, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Defense Minister Shimon Peres said today that Israel and Egypt are in the final stages of negotiations on a second-stage peace agreement in the Sinai.

He said Egypt's reply to Israel's latest proposal "will make a good basis for the continuation of the talks" but he did not supply any details.

"We will have to wait a number of weeks before we know the results," he said.

"We find ourselves today in the final stages of negotiations on an interim agreement," Mr. Peres said.

The defense minister said at a meeting of the Israeli-American Chamber of Commerce that Israel was ready to negotiate with other Arab states.

"We should open negotiations because we favor the relief of tension and yearn for an agreement," Mr. Peres said. The defense minister said Israel had little to offer from a geographical standpoint.

Claiming "We will not abandon our settlements on the Golan Heights," Mr. Peres said, however, that "it is incumbent on us to test if it will be possible to reach an agreement [with Syria]."

Jerusalem sources said earlier

that the gap had been narrowed to Israeli-Egyptian efforts to reach an agreement.

A government source said Israel would answer Cairo's latest proposals or tomorrow.

The source's statement on the relatively quick response, planned by Israel, was made shortly after a report was issued by the government-run national radio that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has asked Israel to speed up the pace of the negotiations.

"Shuttle Diplomacy"

Mr. Kissinger, the radio said, sought the speedup in the direct talks, now nearly two months old, so he could resume his Middle East "shuttle diplomacy" by about Aug. 20 and seal a second-stage interim peace agreement.

Mr. Kissinger made the request in a note attached to the Egyptian reply to Israeli proposals, conveyed from Washington to Jerusalem yesterday by Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, the report said.

[In Washington, the State Department categorically denied today the report that Mr. Kissinger had urged Israel to speed up negotiations with Egypt. Reuters reported.

"I can deny it," State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said. "That report I can deny categorically."]

Israeli Border Raid

TEL AVIV, Aug. 7 (AP).—Israeli commandos demolished a house in southern Lebanon early today, and Beirut reported an artillery duel across the tense Israeli-Lebanese border—the fourth night of fighting, reported in the area.

The Israeli military command (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Lisbon Cabinet Ready; Anti-Red Drive Grows

'Sleepy' Town Routs Communists

Military, Several Civilians Picked

By Marvine Howe

From Wire Dispatches

VILA NOVA DE FAMALICAO, Portugal, Aug. 7 (NYT).—This sleepy northern textile town set in a landscape of vineyards and hills has become the focus of an anti-Communist crusade.

The generally placid residents have taken their anti-Communism to the streets with shouts, pamphlets, looting and the burning of books and banners. An 18-year-old male nurse, Luis Carreiro Barroso, and a 34-year-old tractor driver, Laurentino Leitao de Carvalho, were accidentally shot and killed early Monday morning by troops warding off an assault on the Communist party's headquarters in the center of this industrial town, 20 miles northeast of Oporto. The headquarters were evacuated Saturday and are being guarded by an infantry regiment with armored personnel carriers. Yesterday, the whole town turned out for the funeral of Mr. Carreiro Barroso.

The silent funeral march through the town was organized by the Popular Democratic party. The victim was a member of the party's youth movement.

The parish priest, the Rev. Joaquim Fernandes, led the funeral service in the town church, declaring that Vila Nova de Famalicao was a town of peaceful inhabitants imbued with the Christian concept of life.

"We are a profoundly free people and want to remain so," he declared, emphasizing they were fighting for their principles, "for a Christian society where man is responsible for his acts and is not a machine."

Tuesday night, thousands of townspeople broke through the security forces, tore down the iron gates of the Communist party building and began sacking it, hurling furniture, books and Communist banners into the streets, where youths set them on fire.

The soldiers tried to stop the mob but, being heavily outnumbered, failed and fell back, watching helplessly.

The final attack took about 15 minutes. It was a huge push by a crowd estimated at 10,000. The soldiers simply crossed their arms and did not resist.

"If the military had fired, it would have been the beginning of civil war," an engineer remarked with relief.

The soldiers left town later in the armored vehicles and four trucks. They were cheered by the townspeople, who showed no remorse.

"I just wanted them to go back to the barracks," a textile worker said.

Emblems, Documents

The Communist building was sacked. The crowd burned party emblems, documents and two automobiles. All the Communist signs were scraped off the building and a handwritten sign, "House for Angolan Refugees," was hoisted.

"What we want is to take down the Communist party signs, check if there are any more arms in the building and keep the Communists out," said Jose da Cunha, a middle-aged construction worker who was harassing the military men keeping the crowd back.

Other members of the crowd agreed.

"Don't misunderstand, we're not anti-Communist as such," said Nuno Carvalho, a student in the last year of law school. "What we're against is that the Communist party doesn't abide by the democratic rules of the game."

Many persons in Famalicao ex- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

LISBON, Aug. 7.—Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves presided today to swear in a Communist-backed Cabinet despite a growing wave of anti-Communist sentiment in Portugal and continuing pressure from political and military groups for a government representing majority will. The Cabinet, composed mainly of military men, but with several civilians, will take office tomorrow, according to the Premier. But while an end may be put to three weeks of government paralysis, the general crisis was expected to be aggravated.

Disorders continued in the north, where more than 20 Communist or Communist-linked centers have been attacked in the last month. This morning the sixth death in the current violence was recorded when a man died of bullet wounds received during an assault on the Communist headquarters in Fafe, near Braga last night. Six persons had been wounded when Communist defenders fired an automatic weapon into the crowd.

Brig. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, head of the country's security forces, and Gen. Carlos Fabiao, army chief of staff, went to Oporto, the capital of the north, today. Troop reinforcements were sent late yesterday.

Brig. Carvalho emphasized that what was needed in Portugal was "a firm government, a coherent government, but above all a firm policy which avoids the use of repressive force."

The general made his statements, which were unusual, mid-afternoon at a meeting with the officers of the Oporto regional command. When the security chief left the command, he was booed by onlookers.

In Lisbon, maneuvers were continuing up to the last moment to head off a new Cabinet representing at best minority sentiment and to rearm Gen. Goncalves as the key divisive factor in the country.

The leading conservative group, the party of the Social Democratic Center, declared that the choice facing the country was Communist dictatorship or parliamentary democracy. In a letter to President Francisco de Costa Gomes, the party's leader, Diogo Freitas do Amaral, called on him to allow the Socialist party, as the winner of last April's elections to form a government.

This is similar to the course that the Socialists themselves have been urging, along with the Popular Democratic party, the main centrist group, since they precipitated the crisis by breaking with Premier Goncalves and the Communists and rejoining from the coalition. The violence, unprecedented since the start of the revolution in April of last year, has roughly coincided with the entry into opposition of these two groups.

Moderates Have 71%

In the elections for the Constituent Assembly, the two parties together received close to 64 per cent of the vote. If the Social Democratic Center vote is added, the so-called moderate majority reaches 71 per cent. The Communists received only 12.5 per cent, and their principal ally, the Portuguese Democratic Movement, less than 3 per cent.

The Socialists now say that such has been the situation in the country from the Communists and from the armed forces that in an election today the Socialists would get more than 50 per cent of the vote, while the Communists would drop to less than 10 per cent. Such a political situation, as rising unemployment, persistent inflation and the return of whites from Angola would contribute to this result, in the opinion of opposition political figures.

The Premier, nevertheless, seemed determined to cling to power as the only way to continue the revolution and prevent "reactionary" elements from halting the move to a socialist society.

Even before the elections were held, Gen. Goncalves had served notice that he would not take account of their results as far as the armed forces' political control of the country was concerned. He and his allies have contended that the vote was exclusively for a constituent assembly, whose only task is to make a new constitution.

Mr. Goncalves said the situation in the country was not so bad, "a Rhodesian said."

"But our farm products and metals had been selling well, at increasing, inflated prices. Why are we in such a bad slump now?" Mr. Goncalves asked. "Are there others here who didn't list?"

Mr. Goncalves said, "I will sell what I have. Then I'm finished."

Mr. Goncalves eliminated, except for "essential" imports, a provision under which individuals had been able to obtain foreign-currency allocations to buy goods from abroad.

"No more American records," shrugged a young Salisbury man. While aware that their economy was jeopardized by sanctions and some imprudent importing—"I can't buy a flashlight battery but my shop is offering Japanese dolls," a Salisbury man said—some Rhodesians suspect that the government has been withholding details of its financial trouble.

"Certainly, we've had sanctions against us and we know they've caused trouble, but the government had been leading us to believe things were not so bad," a Rhodesian said.

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Rhodesians Feel Pinch of Economic Slump

Inflation, Shortages Cause Some To Wonder If Regime Hides Facts

By Tom Lambert

SALESBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 7.—Rhodesia is in deep economic trouble and there are warnings from officials and indicators from business, economic and financial sources that it will get worse.

The trouble is apparent not only in the \$1-billion budget for this year, with its public-spending cuts and its 23-per-cent increase in defense outlays.

It is apparent in the smaller size and higher cost of a loaf of bread, in layoffs and some shortened factory schedules, in some businessmen's predictions they may "go to the wall" and on store shelves.

"I can't buy a light bulb in Salisbury today," a young housewife complained.

"There are shortages of butter, some kinds of cheese, fish and some kinds of imported goods—like a British syrup we used to consider part of our life," another Salisbury woman said.

"I can't buy golf balls and scotch is hard to find," a wealthy

executive grumbled the other day. "I know they're luxuries and I can get along without them, but it's difficult."

"Every day it seems prices go up," a black clerk said. "It's really hard to stretch my salary to cover what my family needs."

What has happened to the economy? In presenting his budget, Finance Minister John Wrathall said, in effect, that Rhodesia has been caught up in a series of economic binds.

The world economic recession now is being felt in the country, he said. Rhodesian exports are bringing in less revenue and Rhodesia's imports are costing more. The nation, he said, was having "transport difficulties," probably a reference to delays in the handling of Rhodesia's foreign trade, which is routed through ports in neighboring Mozambique. There is also trou-

ble in obtaining foreign exchange. And the inflation rate has doubled to nearly 8 per cent.

The Wrathall budget edged Rhodesia closer to a war footing, with higher defense spending, more reserve call-ups and fewer army deferments.

The government has called on the citizenry for "austerity—necessary sacrifices for the national interest"—amid mounting demands by black nationalists for majority rule or war.

Importers already are beginning to feel the pinch of Mr. Wrathall's lower foreign-currency allocation.

"With my allocation I can buy six good Swislers watches this year," said a jeweler who used to market 20 times that many annually. "I may have to close down."

"My allocation is not enough to replenish my stock," an Indian shoemaker owner said. "I will

Plane's Black Box Found

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Investigating teams scrounging the wreckage of the Jordanian Boeing 707 airliner, which crashed earlier this week killing 136 persons, have found the black box which could provide clues to what caused the accident, a government spokesman said.

Anti-Gandhi Efforts Said To Collapse

Narayan Reported To Reject Campaign

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Aug. 7 (NYT).—Efforts to organize an opposition drive in India around Jaya Prakash Narayan, an elderly follower of Mohandas K. Gandhi, have collapsed, according to knowledgeable Western diplomats.

Mr. Narayan, a potential rival to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, is in a hospital in Chandigarh under arrest, one of the thousands of opposition figures seized since Mrs. Gandhi lifted civil liberties and imposed a state of emergency in India six weeks ago.

According to diplomats, Mr. Narayan, within the last two weeks, has rejected the pleas of supporters to mount an opposition drive to Mrs. Gandhi and has told associates that he has neither the physical strength nor the will to rival the Prime Minister.

Mr. Narayan, 72, has a heart ailment and is in generally poor health.

Sources said that underground opposition groups in New Delhi had sought Mr. Narayan's advice on the strategy to deal with Mrs. Gandhi.

Some groups sought open demonstrations that would inevitably lead to violence and worldwide publicity. Others groups adhered to a strategy of passive resistance, similar to the tactic used by Mohandas K. Gandhi in the independence struggle against the British.

Mr. Narayan reportedly told his followers that he was "well and happy" and that the opposition "had to make up its own mind."

To diplomats and Indians, Mr. Narayan's reluctance to lead an opposition campaign is in line with his enigmatic behavior during the last two decades. Although a key figure in the independence struggle, Mr. Narayan has remained a brooding, somewhat aloof, ascetic who has periodically withdrawn from public life.

He is, nonetheless, a powerful force in India and a political rival to Mrs. Gandhi.

Without Mr. Narayan to forcefully oppose Mrs. Gandhi, sources say, the opposition has virtually withered. There have been, according to reliable sources here, as many as 55,000 persons seized as a result of the emergency, which was ordered by Mrs. Gandhi because of what was termed an internal threat in India.

Sources say that the two most powerful figures in the ruling Congress party who could pose a threat to Mrs. Gandhi have publicly supported her and show no signs of breaking away. The two are Jagjivan Ram, the defense minister, and Yashwantrao Chavan, the foreign minister.

Gandhi Case Out of Courts

(Continued from Page 1)

The amendments breezed through on a 336-0 vote. They will be considered tomorrow by the less important Rajya Sabha, or upper house, where similarly easy going is assured.

Even with the opposition in their benches, Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress party enjoys overwhelming majorities in both houses of Parliament.

But there are signs of dissatisfaction among her Communist party allies. Communist Minister Gupta said in the lower house: "Today we see certain dangerous trends. If the Prime Minister is protected, it can be stretched to include the 12 states' chief ministers, too. There will be no end to it."

But he and fellow Communists voted for the amendments, supporting Mrs. Gandhi as they had earlier this week when her government amended the Indian electoral code retroactively to wipe out the legal basis under which she was convicted.

AP Newsmen Expelled

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7 (AP).—India today ordered the expulsion of Associated Press correspondent Edward Cody for his reporting on the country's political crisis. Police gave him a 24-hour deportation order one day after the AP refused a Foreign Ministry request to withdraw him unilaterally.

He is the sixth foreign correspondent to be ordered to leave the country since Prime Minister Gandhi declared the national emergency June 26 and imposed tight censorship regulations.

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Oil storage tanks burning near Metz in eastern France.

New French Extremist Group Says It Set Oil Tanks Afire

METZ, France, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—An extremist group calling itself the Workers' Direct Action Committee has claimed responsibility for setting two big oil-storage tanks afire in eastern France today and Tuesday.

About 500 firemen, including reinforcements from nearby West Germany and the Paris region, battled for more than 12 hours before controlling the latest blaze today at a depot owned by the Shell company at Wolpuy-Saint-Agathe near Metz.

Ten tanks containing 1.6 million gallons of fuel oil and gasoline went up in flames at 1:45 a.m. An anonymous caller telephoned the newspaper Republican Lorraine and said the Workers' Direct Action Committee started the fire, a spokesman for the paper said.

The caller said the committee planned other sabotage in the area but was temporarily holding back because all oil refineries and storage depots are now closely guarded by the army.

He said the committee seeks to split the government and the people and make capitalist companies wealthy while the people lose a great deal.

Factory Blast Kills 2

CHATEAULIN, France, Aug. 7 (AP).—An explosion ripped through a state-owned explosives factory here today and officials said two persons were killed and about 30 injured.

The plant, located at Pont-de-Buis near the tip of the Brittany peninsula, employs about 600 persons.

Officials said there were indications that the explosion was caused by the heat wave that has gripped the area for almost two weeks.

Hussein Says Jordan May Buy Soviet Rocket, Hits U.S. Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

if we have to change our traditional source of supply."

King Hussein said Jordan needs a minimum of 14 anti-aircraft missile batteries and cannot accept a congressional limitation of six batteries "because half an air-defense system would be worse than useless."

Right now, our skies are open and vulnerability invites aggression," he said. "There are repeated Israeli incursions and this is intolerable. We need the missiles to protect our cities, our air fields, regardless of any disengagement agreements in the Sinai or Syria."

King Hussein and Premier Zaid Rifal accused Congress of endangering U.S. interests in the Arab world by yielding to what they called the Jewish lobby and a part of a broader international impact on traditional U.S. allies.

The King reiterated warnings that another Arab-Israeli war seems inevitable and Jordan "will have no choice but to participate because we feel Jordan will be a prime target."

"We have the thinnest, longest, most dangerous border with Israel," he said.

'Final Stages' In Sinai Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

said the raiders blew up the home of a guerrilla collaborator in Beit Jibril village.

The Lebanese Defense Ministry said the Israeli raiders blew up a house and took a Lebanese villager prisoner.

Lebanon said five more bodies have been recovered from rubble in a Palestinian refugee camp hit in Tuesday's Israeli land, sea and air attacks in the Tyre area, raising the death toll to 23.

Sadat Talks of A-Arms

CAIRO, Aug. 7 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat said yesterday that, should Israel introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East, Egypt would "be free to take counteraction."

In a statement to Mexican newsmen, Mr. Sadat said Egypt has known for some time that Israel has been trying to produce nuclear weapons.

"We will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East," Mr. Sadat said. "But if Israel does, we will be free to take counteraction."

Nuclear Energy Hint

BEIRUT, Aug. 7 (AP).—Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia hinted in a magazine interview published today that France has offered to supply the oil-producing kingdom with nuclear energy.

"We did not discuss this matter in detail," the Prince told the magazine Al-Harass. "But we told the French President and his Prime Minister we were ready to supply Saudi Arabia with what it needs in the way of expertise to develop its industries." Crown Prince Fahd visited Paris last month.

UNITA Battles MPLA

3d Angola Movement Decides To Join in Civil-War Fighting

By David B. Ottaway

NOVA LISBOA, Angola, Aug. 7 (UPI).—In a major turning point in the Angolan civil war, the hitherto neutral National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) has thrown itself into the fighting after deciding that it must demonstrate its military and political strength to survive.

This could lead to a more formal alliance between UNITA and the Zaire-backed National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) against the Soviet-armed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). The latter two movements are presently engaged in a struggle for control of the capital and central government.

UNITA is widely regarded as militarily the weakest and most poorly armed of the three movements and its strength even in the south, where its popular support is greatest, has yet to be tested and proved.

The entrance of UNITA into the war is almost certain to give new impetus to the trend to divide Portugal's last African colony into three zones of influence that could result in de facto partition.

Decided to Fight

Leaders of UNITA, which has its headquarters here, say that their troops have been under attack by the MPLA in many towns throughout southern Angola for several weeks and that they have decided to fight back.

"The next few days will be days of darkness," said N'Zau Puma, secretary-general of UNITA. "We have done our best to resolve our differences [with the MPLA]."

Mr. Puma said that while there had been heavy fighting between UNITA and MPLA forces in many towns in the south, there was a deliberate policy by Portuguese Army authorities in Luanda not to mention clashes between these two movements in their daily military communiqués.

Evidence of a possible military alliance between UNITA and the FNLA surfaced during three days of fighting earlier this week in Serpa Pinto, southeast of here. There, the two groups reportedly joined forces to push troops of the MPLA out of the town.

However, Mr. Puma seemed skeptical that such an alliance would hold up at the national level. While the FNLA had not yet attacked his forces as had those of the MPLA, Mr. Puma complained that the FNLA was posing obstacles to the activities of his group in the north, where the FNLA is the predominant power.

Peru to Expel Extremists for Causing Unrest

LIMA, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Peru's military government has decided to expel a number of extreme leftists, stripping them of influence in the nation once known as a haven for Latin-American radicals.

Peru's newspapers announced that 23 persons, most of whom were members of ultra-left splinter groups, would be deported to Ecuador today for what the government called "stirring up" unrest in Peru.

Those to be deported included a former cabinet minister, the dean of the Lima Bar Association and four directors of a political party that the government calls "reactionary."

But the deportation order also included radical socialist writers, who were not members of extreme left groups. The government, which has used deportation as a weapon in silencing opponents, also ordered the closure of the new weekly magazine Marks.

Japanese Terrorists Free 15 And Leave Malaysia for Libya

(Continued from Page 1)

liberated hostages had left for their homes. Malaysian Home Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Sharif attributed the slow pace of the negotiations that he had headed to "foot-dragging by the Japanese government."

Mr. Ghazali said that at one point he had told the Japanese ambassador that unless the way was cleared quickly for take-off of the plane with a Japanese crew, he was prepared to substitute a Malaysian crew and fly the plane out under his own authority.

He said: "The terrorists at that point were becoming tired... edgy. Finally they told me that if they did not leave by 4 p.m. today, I would be held responsible. They were desperate men."

The Japanese Embassy here commented only that "the negotiations were a very long and difficult process."

The delays in the process were said by Mr. Ghazali to have been due largely to the difficulties in finding a country that would accept the plane and a country that would allow the aircraft to make a refueling stop.

"There has never been any commitment on the part of the Libyan government as to what will happen to the guerrillas when they arrive in Libya," Mr. Ghazali said.

Colonel Strives to Set Up Strong Government in Yemen

By Jim Hoagland

SANAA, Yemen, Aug. 7 (WP).—A 32-year-old army officer is making the first serious effort in more than a decade to impose strong central rule over this turbulent country.

Col. Ibrahim al-Hamidi's efforts to clear away some of the wreckage left by 13 years of civil war and weak coalition governments would in the past have gone largely unnoticed beyond the villages and desert plains of Yemen.

But the energy crisis has made Sanaa's northern neighbor, Saudi Arabia, one of the world's most important and richest countries, and major powers are now carefully watching Col. Hamidi's efforts to consolidate power and move Yemen into the 20th century.

Saudi Arabia's own attempts to modernize depend on Yemen to a far greater extent than the Saudis would like to acknowledge. About a million Yemeni immigrant workers form the majority of the labor force in the sparsely populated kingdom.

Dependent on Aid

Yemen's poverty has made it dependent on outside aid to survive and has opened it to political penetration of all varieties.

Saudi influence is clearly dominant now in the land that was the central battleground for the two strongest currents in Arab politics in the 1960s: the

revolutionary expansionism of Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser and the conservatism of the royal families of Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

The Yemeni royalists fought the Egyptian-aided republican forces to a stalemate between 1963 and 1970. Col. Hamidi put an end to the paralyzed coalition governments that followed the civil war's settlement by taking power in June of last year.

"The central authority had reached the point of disintegration," he said this week in an interview here. The take-over "was forced on the army. It was not a coup."

This version is largely accepted by diplomatic and Yemeni sources. The failure of the central government, headed by a three-man presidential commission, to act forcefully against an Iraqi-backed coup attempt caused the Saudi-supported tribes of the north to mobilize and Col. Hamidi intervened to prevent a new civil war, these sources said.

He promised elections within a year and a transitional role for the army. But the elections are still not scheduled and it is becoming increasingly clear that Col. Hamidi intends to keep hold of the reins of power.

He has staged what amounts to a "relayed coup" in the last three months. He has ousted army officers with independent tribal support and installed men of his own age and political persuasion in the key commands.

head of the powerful Hashed tribal confederation of the northern part of the country. The Saudis have been providing here each year to Sheikh Ahmad's tribesmen to secure an independent force here and have also generously supported tribes that stage raids against the Marxist regime in neighboring South Yemen.

Choice for Saudis

Col. Hamidi's bid to build a strong regime and to extend government services into the countryside that will reduce the power of local sheikhs, presents the Saudis with an important policy choice. Diplomatic observers here believe that one wing of the government is prevailing in arguing that Saudi Arabia's interests are best served by a strong government in Sanaa.

Col. Hamidi hinted that he sees the problem of the sheikhs as his government's last big internal hurdle.

"Some of the tribes had multi-loyalties" before the take-over, he said. "But once their loyalty is confirmed to the Yemen Arab Republic, the tribes will never be a threat. Our reform measures have convinced the tribes that the main objective of the government is to provide necessary services and not neglect the rural areas."

Col. Hamidi cannot afford to push the Saudis hard, however. The country earns only about \$10 million annually in coffee and other agricultural exports, while importing about \$200 million

worth of goods, Premier Abdel Aziz Abdel Ghani said.

This deficit is more than covered by the \$250 million remitted here each year by Yemeni workers in Saudi Arabia. The Saudis are also directly subsidizing Col. Hamidi's government by making up the \$60-million deficit in the \$100-million budget. In addition to providing financing for development projects.

Col. Hamidi has also cooled down his country's dispute with the Marxist government in Aden. The border warfare that erupted from time to time in 1972 and 1973 has largely died down—so has discussion of a unity agreement signed in 1972 that was supposed to bring the two Yemens together.

"We want to replace the dialogue of rifles with the dialogue of theories," Foreign Minister Abdullah al-Asmar said. "But now we are not very much hopeful that anything concrete on unity can be achieved."

Well-informed foreign sources here said the Saudis have also shifted policy on Southern Yemen. They had promised foreign aid to the financially pressed regime in Aden if it would eliminate ideological hardliners from the government and moderate its internal communism. Now, the sources said, the Saudis have dropped the demand for internal changes and have said they would provide aid if Aden ended its support for leftist guerrillas in Oman and moderated its foreign policy.

Airline Strikes Starting in Italy

ROME, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Alitalia said today it has been ordered to cancel most of its international flights during a seven-day pilots' strike scheduled tonight at midnight.

The Italian airline said there will be few changes in arrivals tomorrow and Saturday but it will continue only its daily flights from Rome to New York, Rome-Caracas and two Rome-Johannesburg flights during the week.

Most flights linking Italy with Europe, North Africa and central Africa as well as a number of internal flights will not be affected, Alitalia said.

El Salvador Guerrillas Seize Radio Station

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Leftist guerrillas today took over El Salvador's main radio station at gunpoint to broadcast a statement detailing their activities.

Two guerrillas armed with sub-machine guns burst into the studios and forced the staff to play a five-minute tape recording before fleeing. There were no casualties.

Col. Ibrahim al-Hamidi

One of the ousted officers attempted to roll tanks into Sanaa in April to challenge Col. Hamidi but was turned back without fighting by the colonel's men. Another dismissed officer attempted to rally a tribal rebellion in the north in June but failed.

"All the tanks in town are Hamidi's now," an informed observer said. "You have to risk his chances of staying on top as good."

Col. Hamidi is engaged now in trying to limit the influence of Sheikh Abdullah al-Ahmar,



'Sleepy' Town In Portugal Routs Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

pressed similar views and said they would accept the Communist party if it accepted the fact that it won only 12 per cent of the votes in the national elections in April for a Constituent Assembly and less than 2 per cent in this town, and behaved accordingly.

"But they are taking over all the local organizations, the municipal councils, the neighborhood councils, the agricultural associations and trade unions, and manipulating everybody," said Jose Dias Campos, who works in a general store.

There also were some hardened anti-Communists, apparently a minority. Jose Alberto Santos Silva, a print-shop worker, said angrily: "We don't want Communists anyway. For me, Communism is worse than fascism."

West Germans, Poles Sign Pact On Emigration

BONN, Aug. 7 (AP).—West Germany and Poland initiated a package of agreements today, ending a long stalemate in their drive to improve relations burdened by wartime Nazi aggression and its cold-war aftermath.

The package, sketched out in Helsinki last weekend by German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Polish party chief Edward Giersek, will trade West German financial aid for Polish exit visas to ethnic-German Poles seeking reunification with relatives here.

An agreement will provide Poland with 1 billion marks (\$354 million) worth of German financial credit at a 2.5-per-cent interest rate, repayable in 20 years after an initial five-year period in which no repayments are required.

A second agreement provides a lump sum of 1.3 billion marks to Poland. This covers pension claims on the Bonn government by former inhabitants of the old German state living in territories ceded to Poland after World War II.

In return, Poland agrees to grant exit visas during the next four years to between 120,000 and 135,000 ethnic-German applicants for emigration to West Germany.

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Kennedy Critical of White House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI).—The first 100 days of Communist rule of South Vietnam have provided no evidence of the "bloodbath" that had been predicted by U.S. officials and others.

The State Department, Senate experts and news correspondents agree that there has been no indication of anything resembling a massacre by the victorious North Vietnamese.

"The specter of 'half a million' being killed 'if the Communists were to take over' was raised by former President Richard Nixon in justifying a continued U.S. presence in South Vietnam," Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chairman of the Senate Refugee subcommittee, is among those who argue that the Nixon administration's "bloodbath" warnings delayed the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam and triggered the exodus of South Vietnamese to overseas refugee camps.

Assurances Not Sought

Sen. Kennedy also criticized the Ford administration for rejecting pleas to seek advance assurance of good treatment of South Vietnamese from Hanoi's leaders.

As North Vietnamese forces were rolling south, Sen. Kennedy said, he urged obtaining the kind of assurances for civilians that were issued in the Nigerian and Algerian civil wars.

"Hanoi told me such assurances from Hanoi wouldn't be worth the paper they were written on," Sen. Kennedy said, referring to Philip Habib, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. Mr. Habib later provided the State Department's acknowledgment that there has been no evidence of a bloodbath in South Vietnam.

The leadership of the Roman Catholic Church, Sen. Kennedy said, ordered its priests in South Vietnam to stay put in the event of a Communist take-over. The senator said that the Catholics had more to fear from Communist take-over than others but still remained in South Vietnam, indicating that they did not believe the bloodbath rhetoric.

Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., was at the forefront of the war bad warned of a "bloodbath" if the United States pulled out. He said in a recent interview: "I suggested it could happen but it's not early to judge." He said that he was "certain we don't know" what the Communist rulers are doing in South Vietnam. "We know what they want us to know."

Hong Van Cui, a North Vietnamese native who is now a manpower development specialist for the U.S. Agency for International Development, wrote in 1971 that North Vietnamese officials killed

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No Sign of Vietnam Bloodbath In First 100 Days of Red Rule

By George C. Wilson

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New Pension Plan To Be Postponed A Year in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—Britain's first inflation-proof state pension plan will start in April, 1976—a year later than hoped. Social Services Minister Barbara Castle announced today.

Millions will retire on half-pay or more under the new earnings-related program, giving pensions initially up to £29,561 a week for a single person and up to £23,950 for a married couple at today's prices.

Pension rights earned before retirement will be revalued to keep pace with the general rise in earnings. Once pensions have been awarded, they will be increased regularly—the basic rate being in line with earnings and any additional amount taking account of price rises.

Women will have equal rights with men and will get the same rate of benefit as men with the same earnings.

France to Close Algerians' Camps

PARIS, Aug. 7 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing yesterday ordered the closing down by the end of next year of camps for Algerian military and political prisoners.

The Algerian government, who fled to France after fighting against the Algerian War, a government spokesman said.

The pro-French Algerians called Harkis, also will receive compensation for prison terms they served under the victorious Algerian regime by having an equal number of years count toward their retirements, according to a decision made at yesterday's cabinet meeting.

The camps were built after the 1964-1965 Algerian War as a temporary measure. They consist of prefabricated structures. Harkis have stayed previously in hostels and were seized to form a "quadrilateral" of camps.

Thai Students Boycotting Universities

BANGKOK, Aug. 7.—Several thousand university students boycotted classes here today to protest the arrest of nine students and farmers in northern Thailand, arousing fears that a confrontation with the government might develop.

The boycott at Thammasat University and elsewhere followed a mass rally by about 3,000 Thammaset students last night, organized by the National Student Center of Thailand.

Several hundred students remained at the university this morning, listening to speakers denouncing what they called arbitrary arrests in the northern part of Lamphun last weekend.

Premier Kukrit Prayudh told reporters the students and families were charged in court yesterday with various offenses—some with illegally detaining government officials during a mining dispute in May; others with burning a forest in June. The judge asked the next hearing for Aug. 13.

Premier

Drug Abuse Among GIs Up in Europe

Test Series Finds
More Sedative Users

By Murray Seeger

BOON, Aug. 7 (AP)—A new testing program has discovered an increase in hard drug abuse among the 155,000 U.S. troops stationed in Europe.

Nearly half of the soldiers found in random tests to be using drugs improperly had taken methaqualone, a sedative considered dangerous by the military command but sold by prescription in pharmacies in West Germany, where most of the troops are based.

The U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg released the figures today, six months after a new program of urinalysis was started. The statistics, which cover monthly samples of about 15 per cent of the troops, show that 2.7 per cent used drugs excessively.

The group included 1.4 per cent found with traces of opiates, barbiturates and amphetamines and 1.3 per cent with evidence of methaqualone.

Concern Expressed

"The U.S. Army in Europe is concerned by the rise in statistics, particularly the increased number of methaqualone abusers being identified," a spokesman said in Heidelberg.

"Measures to curb methaqualone abuse, which accounts for approximately one half of the latest hard-drug-abuse rate, are being intensified," he said.

For 12 months, until July of last year, all U.S. military forces used random urine testing to uncover drug addicts and abusers. The tests were halted temporarily by a court ruling, but resumed after seven months.

The military improved its testing program during the period when urinalysis was barred and directed the sampling only to personnel 25 years and younger, the group considered most likely to use drugs. The original testing program covered everyone 28 and under.

In addition, the Army installed more sophisticated testing equipment and refined its sampling methods.

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Apollo Crew Returning to Normal Duty

HONOLULU, Aug. 7 (AP)—Doctors have cleared the three Apollo astronauts to return to their normal schedule. They said that future complications of their condition are unlikely.

"The tests which have been completed show the crew to be back in their preflight health status," Dr. Arnold Nicogossian told newsmen yesterday, soon after the astronauts, Donald Slayton, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford and Vance Brand concluded what was termed their final medical assessment in Hawaii.

The tests showed no symptoms of any pulmonary abnormality, said Dr. Nicogossian, the Apollo crew surgeon who has been treating the astronauts for inhalation of nitrogen tetroxide gas two weeks ago.

The astronauts are scheduled to leave Honolulu tonight on a commercial flight to Washington, where they will be given awards at a luncheon to be given Saturday by President Ford.

"Their recovery was faster than we had anticipated but they were probably much more ill than we were originally thought," said Gen. William Boyson, an Army doctor who commands the Tripler Army Medical Center, where the astronauts were taken from the recovery ship.

"I would say their recovery was rather phenomenal," Gen. Boyson said.

The Apollo crew was confined at Tripler for five days for treatment of lung irritation caused when they inhaled rocket fumes during the July 24 splashdown near Hawaii, ending the Apollo-Soyuz space mission.

After their discharge from the hospital July 30, doctors ordered the three to spend a week recuperating in semi-isolation at beach cottages at the Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station, where they were joined by their families.

Meanwhile, the Soyuz cosmonauts, Col. Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov, were released from medical supervision yesterday. They said that the cosmonauts were in "preflight form" two days after their July 21 landing but were kept under supervision because of an agreement with U.S. space officials.

France Opposes Socialist Radio

PARIS, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—The government has indicated that it will block a Socialist party project to set up its own radio station.

Broadcasting is a state monopoly in France and Andre Rossi, the government spokesman, said after yesterday's Cabinet meeting "We will defend the monopoly in all circumstances, present and future."

Last week, Socialist officials said they had written to local authorities in the Val-de-Marne Department, southeast of Paris, formally requesting permission to build a radio station in the area.



STEPPING UP—AND DOWN—Dallas landlord Al Moore replacing the steps leading to the apartment of one of his tenants who told him she would not pay her rent until he repaired a leak in the roof. She says he removed the steps instead of repairing the roof. City ordered him to replace the steps, but he says he is closing the whole building this month.

Belgians Weigh Drawbacks Of Cost-of-Living Pay Clause

By Paul Kemezis

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7 (NTT).—In Belgium where a lot of importance is placed on keeping economic and social life running smoothly despite the frequent political breakdowns, nothing works more smoothly than the cost-of-living index increases. Virtually all salaries and pensions, and many rents in this country of 8 million inhabitants will automatically go up by 2 per cent within a month.

The system is considered the most wide-ranging and automatic in the industrialized world. It is the prize achievement of the strong Belgian labor union, which have relentlessly pushed the procedure since the 1930s to maintain the real earning power of their members.

But after two years of unprecedented double-digit inflation here, many Belgians are beginning to view their index system as a Frankenstein's monster that perpetuates an uncontrolled cycle of price and wage increases.

5-6 Times a Year

"The system worked fine when inflation was 2 or 3 per cent and index raises came once or twice a year. But now it's five or six times a year," said Jean-Luc de Haene, an official at the Belgian Economic Ministry.

Despite a government-ordered price freeze on most products in Belgium this summer, soaring potato prices threatened to push the June-July index over the 2-per-cent hurdle which would lead to a new round of salary and rent rises, the third this year. The prospect drew protests from Belgian industrialists who would be forced to pay higher wages, but keep the prices of their goods down.

At the last minute, the government ordered an emergency change in the calculating system so that the impact of the potatoes was reduced and the two-month index rise was only 1.8 per cent, thus averting a new rise for another month.

Industry representatives recently suggested a number of ways to water down the effect of the index system but the labor unions warned them not to touch the index.

The Belgian National Bank reported recently that last year the inflation rate of 15.7 per cent was traceable to the multiplier effect of the index system. Salary costs rose 22 per cent in Belgium last year, including eight 2-per-cent hikes due to indexing. This year, the inflation rate is running slightly below that of last year.

Unable to Compete

The bank warned that because of this, Belgium was losing its ability to compete with its two main trade rivals in Western Europe, the Netherlands and West Germany.

The Dutch, with a cost-of-living compensation system similar to the Belgians, had a 10.9-per-cent inflation last year. The West Germans, who have no automatic indexation system, had a 5.9-per-cent inflation rate, the lowest in Western Europe.

The trade argument is particularly important in Belgium, which exports 60 per cent of its industrial production.

Fabrilmet, the association of engineering companies, suggested in April a six-month wage-and-price freeze to break the indexation cycle. Other industry groups have suggested installing a once-a-year compensation system that would put a ceiling on the

amount of salary compensation any worker receives.

So far, however, the unions, which represent 70 per cent of all Belgian workers, have agreed only to hold consultations on the system.

Petition Cites Dangers

2,300 Scientists Ask Slowing Of U.S. Reactor Construction

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (HTT).—In a petition presented to the White House and Congress, more than 2,300 scientists warned yesterday that the dangers of nuclear power were so grave that the United States should make a "drastic reduction" in the construction of new reactors.

Calling for a major program of research on reactor safety, plutonium safeguards and waste disposal, the scientists said, "The country must recognize that it now appears imprudent to move forward with a rapidly expanding nuclear-power-plant construction program."

The scientists cited safety questions, the fact that no national plan has been worked out to dispose of radioactive wastes, and rising concern that a worldwide spread of nuclear power will lead to a spread of nuclear weapons.

"The safeguards problem has no international dimension," the petition said, "that may give dozens of countries the wherewithal for nuclear weapons."

Dr. Henry Kendall, professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and one of five sponsors of the petition, told a news conference that a pause is needed in nuclear construction to make sure the United States "does not accumulate very large numbers of what appear to be defective reactors."

For Slowdown, Not Halt

While advocating a slowdown, Dr. Kendall and his fellow petitioners did not call for the complete nuclear moratorium asked for by consumer advocate Ralph Nader. Dr. Kendall acknowledged that many parts of the United States already rely on atomic energy and said the power plants running today should be kept going, although at a slower pace, and that 164 plants under construction should be built.

The United States now has 55 operating reactors, which generate about 7.5 per cent of the nation's electricity. Government planners hope that within 25 years there will be a total of 830 reactors producing a bit more than 50 per cent of the country's electricity.

Reactors now cost between \$600 million and \$700 million each. The petition calling for a virtual halt in the construction of reactors was delivered to President Ford and top congressional leaders on the 20th anniversary of the dropping of the nuclear bomb on Hiroshima.

The petition was presented by the Union of Concerned Scientists as an electric power-plant engineering firm, Ebasco Services, Inc., made public a national poll it had sponsored indicating that about two-thirds of those interviewed favored the building of more reactors.

Among the 2,300 biologists, chemists, engineers, physicists and other scientists who signed the petition were James Bryant Conant, the retired president of Harvard University; George Kistiakowsky, professor of chemistry, emeritus, and Victor Weisskopf, former chairman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology physics department, all of whom were intimately involved in the World War II effort to develop the nuclear bomb.

The petition was signed by seven Nobel Prize winners.

The scientists signing the petition did so after being contacted by direct mail. The original mailing went to about 15,000 scientists.

Dr. Kendall and his fellow sponsors suggested that the petition spotlights a deep split in the U.S. scientific community, a supposition immediately challenged by other scientists.

Pro-reactor scientists pointed out that the petitioners included only one Nobel Prize winner in physics, Dr. Hannes Alfvén of the University of California at San Diego. A petition circulated in January supporting nuclear power was signed by 11 Nobel Prize winners, six of them in physics, the science most involved in nuclear development.

Mr. Jacobson, a key figure in the bribery-conspiracy trial of former Treasury Secretary John Connally, is already under federal indictment, alleging misapplication of funds in the same case.

The latest indictment charged Mr. Jacobson with four counts of felony theft stemming from an \$825,000 loan he authorized at the First Savings & Loan Association in San Angelo, Texas.

Mr. Jacobson was a lobbyist for Associated Milk Producers, Inc., a San Antonio-based cooperative. A jury in Washington found Mr. Connally not guilty of accepting a \$10,000 bribe from Mr. Jacobson in what prosecutors said was a payoff from the co-op to get Mr. Connally's influence over milk-price legislation.

Mr. Jacobson and Ray Cowen, officers of the savings association, were accused in the federal indictment of making an \$825,000 loan without getting proper security. Cowen pleaded guilty and went to jail. Mr. Jacobson's case is before an appeals court.

Rep. Aspin then asserted that the practice is illegal and an example of continuing intelligence practices that are beyond the law but have not been stopped. At that point, Mr. Colby attempted to back off the subject.

"I really think we would do better to discuss this in executive session," Mr. Colby said. When the issue came up again later, Mr. Colby sought to convince the committee that NSA intercepts of U.S. calls were "incidental" and done only in the course of monitoring "foreign" communications. But Rep. Aspin said that the surveillance is broad and large-scale and covers calls originating in this country.

The congressman cited a 1987 Supreme Court decision and the 1968 Safe Streets Act as prohibiting electronic eavesdropping on domestic calls without a warrant. The law is less settled, Rep. Aspin conceded, on "foreign" cases involving "national security" investigations. But that defense could not be stretched to cover all of the U.S. phone calls monitored by NSA, Rep. Aspin argued. Privately, a government attorney agreed with Rep. Aspin's opinion that the NSA practice is of questionable legality.

To Discuss Endget

The subject may have caught Mr. Colby off balance because, while he has overall responsibility for coordinating U.S. intelligence activities, he is not in charge of NSA, the Defense Department agency which specializes in breaking codes and listening in on other nations' communications. Mr. Colby was appearing yesterday to discuss the CIA budget.

The House committee had heard

Fire Razes Discotheque

MARBELLA, Spain, Aug. 7 (AP).—The Mau Mau Discotheque, one of the jet set's favorite hangouts and part of Frinze Alfonso von Hohenlohe's luxury beach club here, has been destroyed by a fire.

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SAIGON, Aug. 7 (AP).—Officials of this small northeastern Vermont town have turned away a family of 15 Vietnamese refugees apparently because of a fear that they might be a drain on the town's economy.

Elaborate welcoming plans made by three local sponsoring families for Toung Han Tho, a former deputy minister of ethnic affairs for the defeated Saigon government, have been canceled because of the refusal.

Mr. Tho, as a result, has split up his family, sending seven members to live with friends in California while he and his wife and children remain in a refugee camp in Indochina Gap, Pa., without any solid prospect of a place to settle.

The controversy has left Island Pond's 1,200 residents sharply divided over who was to blame for the refusal. It has also made a divisive issue of the question of whether a small, economically depressed rural town can absorb the financial impact of a large refugee family.

The Tho family's sponsors insist that the refugees could have lived here without being a burden on the community.

Hundreds of residents signed a petition pledging support of the family and many donated clothing, food, blankets and money to get the refugees started.

One of the sponsors, Joseph Goldovitz, offered Mr. Tho a partnership in his restaurant and made available rent-free apartments with a total of 12 bedrooms. Local churches pledged their support and a furniture factory volunteered to donate furniture.

Mr. Goldovitz said that he even

ually planned to help Mr. Tho open his own restaurant so the family could be completely self-sufficient.

However, town officials saw it differently.

"Who the hell is going to hire Vietnamese people when there aren't enough jobs around here for our own people?" asked Joseph Wade, the town's first selectman (councilman).

"We've got nothing against the Vietnamese but why should small towns like this bear the burden of people that the federal government brought over here?" he added.

U.S. Justice Aide
Denies 1972 Deal
With Teamsters

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NTT).—William Lynch, chief of the organized crime and racketeering section of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, has denied accusations made against him by a self-described longtime government informer.

In a New York Times dispatch (HTT, July 21), Harry Haller of Los Angeles, a former convict, said he had told the House Judiciary Committee that the Justice Department made a secret 1972 deal with Teamsters union president Frank Fitzsimmons to "go easy" on criminal prosecution of the labor leader's son and another union official, both accused of misusing union funds. In exchange, Haller said, Mr. Fitzsimmons turned over to the government evidence that the union believed could be used in prosecuting two of Mr. Fitzsimmons' associates for tax fraud.

Mr. Lynch, described by Haller as having laid down the terms of the deal during several months of negotiations, denied that the Justice Department made any "deal" to treat leniently Mr. Fitzsimmons' son and the other union official. In a letter to The Times, Mr. Lynch also called Haller's allegations false "in form and substance."

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Giscard Uses Concorde

KINSHASA, Zaire, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing arrived here from Paris in a Concorde supersonic airliner today in three hours 50 minutes to begin a three-day visit to Zaire. The flight covered 3,760 miles.

Judge Declares
Indian a Fugitive

CUSTER, S.D., Aug. 7 (AP).—American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks was declared a fugitive this week after he failed to appear in Custer County Court for sentencing on riot and assault convictions in connection with a 1975 melee at the courthouse.

Circuit Court Judge Marshall Young revoked \$10,000 bond and issued a warrant for the arrest of Banks, one of the leaders of the Indian occupation of the village of Wounded Knee.

Two other AIM members, Carter Camp and Stanley Holder, failed to appear for sentencing in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Camp and Holder were to be sentenced with AIM spiritual leader Leonard Crow Dog for their convictions in the Wounded Knee occupation. Crow Dog appeared in court and was given a suspended sentence.

Bangladesh Ferry Sinks

DACCRA, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—At least 50 persons are missing after a ferry boat capsized and sank in the Meghna River in Bangladesh.

Hughes' Flying Boat
Not to Be Sectioned

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 7 (UPI).—Billionaire Howard Hughes' mammoth wooden flying boat, the Spruce Goose, apparently will not be carved up.

The Harbor Department this week offered a one-year extension on the lease of the hangar that houses the \$35-million eight-engine craft that Mr. Hughes built during World War II and flew only once.

The agreement means that the boat can be kept in the hangar until mid-1977, then transferred intact to a display area near the ocean liner Queen Mary in the harbor. Under an agreement reached with the Smithsonian Institution, the craft was to have been cut into five sections for display in various aircraft museums around the country.

Practice Regarded as Illegal
CIA Chief Admits an Agency
Taps U.S.-Foreign Phone Calls

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP).—Central Intelligence Agency Director William Colby confirmed allegations yesterday that the Pentagon's National Security Agency eavesdrops on U.S. citizens' telephone calls to foreign countries.

The CIA director's statement before the House Intelligence Committee was the first public acknowledgment of NSA electronic interceptions of overseas communications from this country, a practice that may run afoul of laws and court decisions that prohibit domestic wiretaps without a court warrant.

Under questioning by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., Mr. Colby at first agreed that NSA listens in on "communications that go abroad from the United States or are abroad."

"Does that involve American citizens on one end?" Rep. Aspin asked.

"On some occasions," Mr. Colby replied, "that cannot be separated from the traffic that is being monitored. It's technically impossible to separate it."

Beyond the Law

Rep. Aspin then asserted that the practice is illegal and an example of continuing intelligence practices that are beyond the law but have not been stopped. At that point, Mr. Colby attempted to back off the subject.

"I really think we would do better to discuss this in executive session," Mr. Colby said. When the issue came up again later, Mr. Colby sought to convince the committee that NSA intercepts of U.S. calls were "incidental" and done only in the course of monitoring "foreign" communications. But Rep. Aspin said that the surveillance is broad and large-scale and covers calls originating in this country.

The congressman cited a 1987 Supreme Court decision and the 1968 Safe Streets Act as prohibiting electronic eavesdropping on domestic calls without a warrant. The law is less settled, Rep. Aspin conceded, on "foreign" cases involving "national security" investigations. But that defense could not be stretched to cover all of the U.S. phone calls monitored by NSA, Rep. Aspin argued. Privately, a government attorney agreed with Rep. Aspin's opinion that the NSA practice is of questionable legality.

To Discuss Endget

The subject may have caught Mr. Colby off balance because, while he has overall responsibility for coordinating U.S. intelligence activities, he is not in charge of NSA, the Defense Department agency which specializes in breaking codes and listening in on other nations' communications. Mr. Colby was appearing yesterday to discuss the CIA budget.

The House committee had heard

Fire Razes Discotheque

MARBELLA, Spain, Aug. 7 (AP).—The Mau Mau Discotheque, one of the jet set's favorite hangouts and part of Frinze Alfonso von Hohenlohe's luxury beach club here, has been destroyed by a fire.

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SAIGON, Aug. 7 (AP).—Officials of this small northeastern Vermont town have turned away a family of 15 Vietnamese refugees apparently because of a fear that they might be a drain on the town's economy.

Elaborate welcoming plans made by three local sponsoring families for Toung Han Tho, a former deputy minister of ethnic affairs for the defeated Saigon government, have been canceled because of the refusal.

Mr. Tho, as a result, has split up his family, sending seven members to live with friends in California while he and his wife and children remain in a refugee camp in Indochina Gap, Pa., without any solid prospect of a place to settle.

The controversy has left Island Pond's 1,200 residents sharply divided over who was to blame for the refusal. It has also made a divisive issue of the question of whether a small, economically depressed rural town can absorb the financial impact of a large refugee family.

The Tho family's sponsors insist that the refugees could have lived here without being a burden on the community.

Hundreds of residents signed a petition pledging support of the family and many donated clothing, food, blankets and money to get the refugees started.

One of the sponsors, Joseph Goldovitz, offered Mr. Tho a partnership in his restaurant and made available rent-free apartments with a total of 12 bedrooms. Local churches pledged their support and a furniture factory volunteered to donate furniture.

Mr. Goldovitz said that he even

ually planned to help Mr. Tho open his own restaurant so the family could be completely self-sufficient.

However, town officials saw it differently.

"Who the hell is going to hire Vietnamese people when there aren't enough jobs around here for our own people?" asked Joseph Wade, the town's first selectman (councilman).

"We've got nothing against the Vietnamese but why should small towns like this bear the burden of people that the federal government brought over here?" he added.

U.S. Justice Aide
Denies 1972 Deal
With Teamsters

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NTT).—William Lynch, chief of the organized crime and racketeering section of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, has denied accusations made against him by a self-described longtime government informer.

In a New York Times dispatch (HTT, July 21), Harry Haller of Los Angeles, a former convict, said he had told the House Judiciary Committee that the Justice Department made a secret 1972 deal with Teamsters union president Frank Fitzsimmons to "go easy" on criminal prosecution of the labor leader's son and another union official, both accused of misusing union funds. In exchange, Haller said, Mr. Fitzsimmons turned over to the government evidence that the union believed could be used in prosecuting two of Mr. Fitzsimmons' associates for tax fraud.

Mr. Lynch, described by Haller as having laid down the terms of the deal during several months of negotiations, denied that the Justice Department made any "deal" to treat leniently Mr. Fitzsimmons' son and the other union official. In a letter to The Times, Mr. Lynch also called Haller's allegations false "in form and substance."

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Giscard Uses Concorde

KINSHASA, Zaire, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing arrived here from Paris in a Concorde supersonic airliner today in three hours 50 minutes to begin a three-day visit to Zaire. The flight covered 3,760 miles.

Judge Declares
Indian a Fugitive

CUSTER, S.D., Aug. 7 (AP).—American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks was declared a fugitive this week after he failed to appear in Custer County Court for sentencing on riot and assault convictions in connection with a 1975 melee at the courthouse.

Circuit Court Judge Marshall Young revoked \$10,000 bond and issued a warrant for the arrest of Banks, one of the leaders of the Indian occupation of the village of Wounded Knee.

Two other AIM members, Carter Camp and Stanley Holder, failed to appear for sentencing in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Camp and Holder were to be sentenced with AIM spiritual leader Leonard Crow Dog for their convictions in the Wounded Knee occupation. Crow Dog appeared in court and was given a suspended sentence.

Bangladesh Ferry Sinks

DACCRA, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—At least 50 persons are missing after a ferry boat capsized and sank in the Meghna River in Bangladesh.

Hughes' Flying Boat
Not to Be Sectioned

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 7 (UPI).—Billionaire Howard Hughes' mammoth wooden flying boat, the Spruce Goose, apparently will not be carved up.

The Harbor Department this week offered a one-year extension on the lease of the hangar that houses the \$35-million eight-engine craft that Mr. Hughes built during World War II and flew only once.

The agreement means that the boat can be kept in the hangar until mid-1977, then transferred intact to a display area near the ocean liner Queen Mary in the harbor. Under an agreement reached with the Smithsonian Institution, the craft was to have been cut into five sections for display in various aircraft museums around the country.

Practice Regarded as Illegal
CIA Chief Admits an Agency
Taps U.S.-Foreign Phone Calls

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP).—Central Intelligence Agency Director William Colby confirmed allegations yesterday that the Pentagon's National Security Agency eavesdrops on U.S. citizens' telephone calls to foreign countries.

The CIA director's statement before the House Intelligence Committee was the first public acknowledgment of NSA electronic interceptions of overseas communications from this country, a practice that may run afoul of laws and court decisions that prohibit domestic wiretaps without a court warrant.

Under questioning by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., Mr. Colby

\$4 Billion Later, Experts Still Stumped

Crime Rate Defies U.S. Drive...

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP).—In 1968, Lyndon Johnson pledged to spend his remaining days as president using "every single resource of the federal government to banish crime from the United States of America."

Nine years, more than \$4 billion in federal funds, a lot of rhetoric and two presidential crime commissions later, crime is increasing at a record rate and the rate of increase seems to be accelerating.

Two successive attorneys general, William French Smith and Edward Levi, have used the same word—"failure"—to describe this country's efforts to combat crime. The most recent Gallup poll found that one household in every four had been hit by crime sometime in the last year. Another Gallup poll found that nearly half of all Americans are afraid to walk in their neighborhoods at night. In the nation's largest cities, the figure is even higher—56 per cent.

Affects Rich and Poor
Crime, which affects both rich and poor, has become one of this country's most serious and most enduring problems, apparently impervious to the vast amounts of federal money—\$4.1 billion in Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds alone since 1968—and billions more in state and local funds that have been spent.

Since President Johnson's speech of 1968, the crime rate has increased 82 per cent, as measured by the FBI's index of crimes, recorded by police departments across the country. Since 1960, the crime rate had increased 158 per cent.

Not only is the amount of crime growing—that would be expected where the population has increased—but the amount of crime in proportion to the population also is increasing. And the most recent statistics indicate that the rate may also be accelerating.

The number of robberies per 100,000 population has more than tripled since 1960. The number of rapes per 100,000 has almost tripled. The murder rate has doubled, so that this year it may reach the record level of the depression in the mid-1930s of 10 per 100,000.

Little Can Be Done
In contrast to the opinion of the 1960s that crime and other social problems could be brought under control, a consensus is developing among those who study crime that the little "hat" can be done will have only a marginal effect. Barring elimination of the "root causes" of crime—assuming they can be determined—crime, like the poor, may well always be with us, these analysts say.

A variety of explanations has been offered to explain the current plague of crime—unemployment, poverty, youth. But where causes and solutions seemed so sure in the 1960s—hence President Johnson's pledge to "banish" crime from the United States—a new mood of restraint has come over public discussions of the problem. When President Ford sent his message on crime to Congress in June, he asked for an "effective attack on crime."

In some circles, a mood of outright pessimism has taken hold. Every element of the criminal justice system in the United States—police, courts and the correctional institutions—has come under hard criticism, and not always from outside.

The police, according to Boston Police Commissioner Robert D. McGahey, can do little more than displace crime. "We cannot eliminate or reduce crime. That's something that's beyond our capabilities and I wish that politicians would recognize it."

Other cherished myths about the police are being questioned as well. A recent study in Kansas City of routine police patrols—a mainstay of crime prevention in almost every U.S. city—found no difference in crime rates where patrols were intensified and eliminated altogether.

Another maxim of U.S. crime prevention is that crime will be reduced by returning foot patrolmen to the nation's cities. Commissioner McGahey calls the man walking a beat a "complete loss as far as being effective or efficient as a police officer."

James Wilson, professor of government at Harvard and an expert on crime, says, "If I were a criminal, I'd like nothing more than to see all the policemen on foot because I would know as a kid I would be able to outrun them and I'd be able to outfox them."

When a case reaches the courts—and statistics gathered by the FBI indicate that only one crime in five is "solved"—the chances

are excellent that a criminal will emerge without having spent a single day in jail. In 1973, the last year for which complete statistics are available, fewer than two persons out of every 20 arrested were sentenced to prison, according to the FBI.

Prison Theory Examined
Prisons in the United States have been operating for most of the century on the theory that prisoners could be rehabilitated, transformed into honest, law-abiding members of society. Robert Martinson, professor of sociology at the City University of New York, was hired by the Governor's Special Committee on Criminal Offenders to study the most effective means of rehabilitation.

Mr. Martinson's conclusion, suppressed until a state judge ordered its release: "With few and isolated exceptions, the rehabilitative efforts that have been reported so far have had no appreciable effect on recidivism."

One reason for the increasing frustration of those dealing with the crime problem is that the causes of crime, if they can be diagnosed at all, are remote and difficult to remedy.

The most universal explanation for crime is that poverty and the clearly visible disparity between rich and poor in the United States encourage those on the bottom of the economic ladder to resort to violence as a means of enriching themselves.

Crime and the Poor
"Visible and violent crime has always been associated with the poor and the underprivileged," according to Patrick Murphy, former head of police departments in Washington, Detroit and New York and now the president of the Police Foundation.

"One hundred to 125 years ago," Mr. Murphy said, "during the 1850s, slums and tenements in New York City, the level of crime among Irish immigrants was probably higher than among blacks today. But again, they were the new wave. They were discriminated against... they were the unemployed when employment wasn't there."

"And so what we see in our cities, especially in our northern cities in the past 25 years, is a tremendous inpouring of poor rural blacks and an outpouring of middle-class whites. With that, you have all the ingredients of crime," Mr. Murphy said.

Besides poverty, the experts point to the growth over the last 15 years in the "crime-producing" population—youths, especially males, between the ages of 15 and 24. This segment of the population increased 32 per cent be-

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HEAT-BEATERS—Elephants at a London zoo cool off.

tween 1965 and 1975. The male population grew at about the same rate, the white male population increased 30 per cent and the black male population in the 15-24 age group increased 55 per cent.

99% Increase Noted
Crime increased 99 per cent in the same period. "Clearly," Mr. Wilson says in his book, "some broad national forces are involved, but exactly what they are, no one knows."

Mr. Wilson also studied unemployment—with mixed results. At one point in his book, he suggests a possible correlation between teen-age unemployment, which rose dramatically in the early 1960s, and crime. In an interview, however, Mr. Wilson said, "I've been looking at unemployment rates in the 25 largest cities and I can't find much of a relationship between them and the crime rates among those cities."

Whatever the reason for the increase, the fact is that crime is increasing, putting additional pressure not just on the police but also on the courts.

"When thousands of felony cases must be settled each year

in court," Mr. Wilson writes in his book, "Thinking About Crime," "there are overpowering pressures to settle them on the basis of plea bargaining in order to avoid the time and expense of a trial."

More crime means more defendants, creating greater congestion and greater incentives for plea bargaining and lighter sentences. "For those who believe in the deterrence theory of sentencing, it is a grim irony: The more crime increases, the more the pressure on court calendars and the greater the chances that the response to the crime increase will be a sentence decrease."

The solution suggested by Mr. Wilson and the solution adopted by the President in his crime message is to hand down minimum sentences for violent crimes and to require judges to impose these sentences. The theory advanced by Mr. Wilson is that second and third-time offenders may be deterred if they know that a jail sentence is certain if they are caught. And if they are not deterred, Mr. Wilson argues, they will at least be prevented from committing crimes for the period they are in prison.

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76% Increase in 3 Years

...And Causes Alarm in Hong Kong

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Aug. 7 (NYT).—To those in other countries, hardened by years of rising crime rates, the two incidents might not seem unusual:

• A 20-year-old salesgirl was raped and robbed at the point of a knife in the fitting room of a fashionable dress shop here by two young men. The men escaped, although the shop is across the street from Kowloon police headquarters.

• The police raided three small firearms factories, seizing a quantity of homemade guns and ammunition and arresting a doctor and a businessman.

To Hong Kong, which long prided itself on a conservative, hard-working society, the events reflected a huge increase in crime that has led to strong popular demand for renewed enforcement of the death penalty.

In the last three years, the overall crime rate has jumped 76 per cent. During the last decade, the number of violent crimes has soared twentyfold.

74 Murders
For a city of 4.2 million, 98 per cent of them Chinese, the crime rate may still be low by U.S. standards. There have been 74 murders so far this year. But in a society in which, as recently as 1964, there was only one reported rape and no armed robberies for the whole year, the present wave of crime has aroused widespread alarm.

Many crimes, especially mugging—the most common—are not reported. The Chinese here traditionally avoid contact with the police.

Behind the new violence, police officials and civilian residents agree, lie a series of interrelated factors: sharp inflation during the last two years; the British colony's first real unemployment since World War II, with more than 20 per cent of the young men out of work; overcrowded, inadequate housing, and a special Hong Kong problem, a serious lack of facilities and opportunities for young persons.

The consequences of these problems are particularly acute in the blocks of high-rise public housing, where more than one-third, or 1.8 million, of the people of Hong Kong live.

No Kitchens
In one of the oldest, Taihangtung, 40,000 persons are packed into 14 crumbling concrete buildings, with one communal toilet for each floor and no kitchens. The population density in Taihangtung is 2,700 an acre, or less than two square yards of space per person.

"At night there are always young boys hanging around the stairs smoking heroin or mugging people," said Mrs. Wong Kwai-won, who has lived in Taihangtung since it was built in the 1950s. "Sometimes they steal from their own parents," she went on, "but their fathers and mothers are afraid to punish them."

Mrs. Wong lives with her family of eight in a single 10-by-20-foot room. In her view, crime has become worse in the last few years, "but you never see police coming through here—they are either afraid or get paid off," she said.

Criminal Society
There have been few muggings on a floor of one of the buildings because of the presence of a member of the Triads, Hong Kong's secret criminal society, which protects its territory against outsiders. The police es-

imate that the Triads number between 80,000 and 100,000, controlling drug smuggling, prostitution, gambling and a variety of other activities.

They are well known to their neighbors but are seldom arrested. One of their biggest rackets is extorting money, especially from workers in Kowloon's textile and plastics factories.

The Triads just walk in and demand \$20 a month (4 U.S. dollars) from each worker," remarked Raymond Fung, the head of the Hong Kong Christian Industrial Committee. "You can't get the police to do anything about it."

The Hong Kong police, run by British senior officers and staffed at the lower levels largely by Chinese, have been involved in a major corruption scandal during the last year.

Obituaries

Laborite James Griffiths, 84, Sat 34 Years in Parliament

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP).—James Griffiths, 84, a Welsh blacksmith's son who left the coal mines to become deputy leader of Britain's Labor party, died in his London home today.

A member of Parliament from 1936 until his retirement in 1970, Mr. Griffiths was deputy leader of the Labor party in 1956-59 and became the first secretary of state for Wales in 1964.

He left school at 13 to work in the coal mines of Carmarthenshire in Wales and he later championed the cause of miners affected by silicosis, a lung disease caused by silica dust.

As a respected elder statesman, he was sent to Nigeria in 1969 to help negotiate peace in the Biafran war.

Marguerite Steen
LONDON, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Marguerite Steen, 81, whose career as a novelist and playwright spanned more than four decades, died Tuesday.

In a varied career, Miss Steen turned to writing only after working first as a teacher, then a dancing instructor and finally as an actress.

Her first novel, "On the Edge," appeared in 1927 and from then on she produced a book every 12 months for many years, usually romantic novels, covering a wide range of subjects, and had two plays produced in London.

Among her later works were "The Green Hornet," "Jack Armstrong, the All-American Boy" and a number of other programs.

His company, James Jewell Productions, created television commercials in the 1950s after children's radio adventures declined in popularity.

James Jewell
CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP).—Radio pioneer James Jewell, 69, creator of adventure programs including "The Lone Ranger," died Tuesday.

Mr. Jewell, an independent radio producer, had been hospitalized since Friday with a chronic lung ailment. He had suffered a heart attack.

He also wrote, produced and directed "The Green Hornet," "Jack Armstrong, the All-American Boy" and a number of other programs.

His company, James Jewell Productions, created television commercials in the 1950s after children's radio adventures declined in popularity.

Among her later works were "The Green Hornet," "Jack Armstrong, the All-American Boy" and a number of other programs.

His company, James Jewell Productions, created television commercials in the 1950s after children's radio adventures declined in popularity.

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His company, James Jewell Productions, created television commercials in the 1950s after children's radio adventures declined in popularity.

Among her later works were "The Green Hornet," "Jack Armstrong

BUSINESS

FINANCE

France Restructures Nuclear Energy Field

PARIS, Aug. 7 (AP)—The French government has decided to restructure the nuclear energy industry by concentrating the production of reactors in one company.

The decision was made last night during an inter-ministerial meeting presided by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The reactor manufacturer will be Framatome, which is presently owned 51 per cent by Creusot-Loire and 49 per cent by Westinghouse of the United States. Framatome builds Westinghouse's pressurized water reactor under license.

Creusot-Loire is a heavy engineering firm in which Baron de Selys-Longchamps, a major shareholder, is in charge.

In order to diminish the foreign content in Framatome, the government intends to have the atomic energy agency, Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique, take a major share of the firm. This is expected to be about 30 per cent and to come mainly from the Westinghouse holding. The terms of this transaction remain to be negotiated.

Cie. Générale d'Electricité, which was in the market with competing boiling water reactors developed by General Electric Co. of the United States, is now being shunted out of the market. The eight orders for firm and six on option—by Electricité de France—of CGE-made reactors are "unusable" to be maintained, a spokesman for CGE said today.

But CGE has the consolation of getting the main part of the market for turbines through its subsidiary Sté. Alsthom.

Following the decision by the government, Alsthom, Cie. Electro-mécanique (a turbine manufacturer) and Framatome issued a joint communiqué today announcing an accord between the two companies. The agreement, which is a joint Alsthom-CGE subsidiary, will be formed with Alsthom having a majority interest, manufacture turbines and associated equipment for "turn-key" nuclear plants.

The new joint subsidiary and Framatome will cooperate on the construction abroad of turn-key nuclear energy plants. The accord, together with the

Profits Drop At Dutch Shell Oil Combine

First-Half Off 19.4% But Revenues Climb

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—Royal Dutch Shell today reported better-than-expected profits for the first half of this year, with net income at \$457.4 million.

This was 19.4 per cent below the corresponding period of 1974, when \$574 million of profits included inventory gains totaling \$125 million.

A statement from the directors said the continued depreciation of the pound had "substantially" increased earnings in terms of sterling.

Results for the second quarter of this year put net income at \$237.5 million, down 4.3 per cent from the \$248.2 million earned in the April-June quarter last year.

Financial circles here had generally forecast income of between \$150 million and \$200 million, so Shell shares immediately rose 9 pence to 295 pence and other oil issues moved upward as well on the London Stock Exchange.

Net income in the second quarter included \$25 million resulting from an over-provision for "long-standing tax issues now settled."

The company said that outside North America the volume of oil sold for the second quarter of this year was 14 per cent below the level for the 1974 period. The volume of natural gas sold was unchanged from the second 1974 quarter but earnings improved mainly because of higher prices.

Chemical sales volumes and earnings remained markedly lower than in 1974, the company stated. Net income from Shell in the United States and Shell Canada was down, reflecting increased taxation in both countries and higher royalties in Canada.

Total revenues for the second quarter were \$3.55 billion, compared with \$3.52 billion two years ago. For the first half, revenue totalled \$7.01 billion, compared with \$6.73 billion in the 1974 half.

Capital expenditures for the second quarter were \$237.7 million, compared with \$190.8 million a year ago. In the first half, spending totalled \$439 million, compared with \$420.5 million in the first half of 1974.

Japan Doubts Parley's Value

TOKYO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Considerable doubt exists in the Japanese Finance Ministry about the potential value of the five-nation economic summit meeting proposed by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, informed sources said today.

They said treasury officials in countries such as the United States and Britain are very reserved about the idea as well.

The sources noted, however, that Prime Minister Takeo Miki and some of his close supporters are fairly enthusiastic about the proposal for political reasons. With a general election coming up, Mr. Miki's backers believe he would gain stature by attending an "historic event," they said.

The sources said Finance Ministry officials are wary of the summit because they do not believe anything of substance can be decided there.

Taroichi Yoshida, vice minister of finance for international affairs, said that Japan is "not definitely opposed, but we are skeptical about having currency issues as the main topic." This does not mean Japan is unenthusiastic, he continued.

Mr. Yoshida said the Finance Ministry believes solid preparatory work would be necessary to make the summit fruitful. He also said that in the monetary sphere alone, "No appropriate topics exist for discussion on the top level."

More work in monetary reform is needed on the expert level in organizations such as the International Monetary Fund before political decisions can be taken, he said.

Growth Stocks Losing Glamour

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—The stock market decline that began three weeks ago still is not unduly alarming to most analysts. The Dow Jones industrial average's retreat since it reached a 1975 high of 881.81 on July 15 is only about 8 per cent.

But what has happened to the average is only a sneeze alongside the numbing chill that has beset institutional growth stocks. These issues still are significant holdings of banks, pension funds and other institutions. Technically, many of these favorite stocks have broken down severely, analysts say, raising serious concern about the sources of market leadership.

"It looks to me like a small institutional panic to lighten up on growth stocks," says Thomas Wood Jr., president of Wood's Index, a Philadelphia-based market service sold mainly to investing institutions. "I can't recall as rapid a change in the underlying psychology of big institutional stocks in the last 15 years."

Growth Stocks Hammered

What has shaken Mr. Wood and others is the hammering taken by leading growth stocks in the space of just a few weeks. Wood's price index of 25 top-grade institutional growth stocks dropped nearly 14 per cent in less than a month. Harris, Upham & Co.'s 16-stock growth-growth index is 11.3 per cent below its 1975 high, reached in mid-May. A 21-stock index tracked by William Scheinman of Weisenberger Services is nearly 20 per cent below its 1975 high.

In stocks such as McDonald's, up 185 per cent from its 1974 low, and Disney, up 235 per cent from the 1974 low, declines of 23 and 25 per cent, respectively, from their 1975 highs may seem less than shocking.

But many other growth favorites—American Home Products, Avon, Coca-Cola, International Flavors and Fragrances—are down two to three times as much as the Dow Jones industrial average from their respective highs.

Bellweather International Business Machines, which often sets the general market tone, has dropped nearly 19 per cent from its 1975 high of 227 3/8, set in May. From its 1974 low of 150 1/2, IBM had recovered only 51 per cent.

Wholesale Prices Climb 1.2% Last Month in U.S.

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP).—Wholesale prices soared last month, fed mostly by a sharp increase in grain prices and by a rise in fuel prices, the Labor Department reported today.

The big increase in wholesale prices, a precursor of prices consumers eventually pay, further feeds worries that inflation, which had slowed substantially during the recession, might be rekindled during the early stages of the recovery.

The wholesale price index shot up 1.2 per cent in July, mainly because of a 6.6-per-cent increase in the price of farm products. The farm price rise was triggered by rumors of another large purchase of grain by the Soviet Union. Last month grain prices were up 10.7 per cent. The announcement that the Soviet Union would buy 9.8 million tons of U.S. wheat and corn came after data were gathered for the July index. A Labor Department analyst said that most of the rumormongering in grain prices came before the announcement was made.

Industrial prices rose 0.4 per cent in July, in large part because of a rise in fuel prices. Economists tend to look more carefully at the behavior of industrial prices than farm prices because farm prices move up and down. Changes in industrial prices are more permanent and get more deeply imbedded in the overall price level.

AFL-CIO president George Meany, in a statement, said that the farm price figures "are clear evidence that (Secretary of Agriculture) Earl Butz is back at his old game of deceiving the American people when he says the Russian grain deal will have little effect on domestic prices."

James Fatt, assistant secretary of commerce for economic policy, said that the July index was "bad news," but said that it does not present evidence that "inflation is starting to accelerate." He said that industrial price increases held steady and were well below

their rate of a year ago. In July, 1974, industrial commodities prices rose 2.9 per cent.

The wholesale price index for July was 175.7, with 1967 prices taken as 100. The July index was up 8.7 per cent from a year earlier—the first time in well over a year that inflation by this measure has not been "double-digit." By contrast, the index for July 1974 was 20.4 per cent above a year earlier.

For the last three months, the wholesale price index has been rising at an annual rate of 6 per cent. The peak was 35 per cent in the three months ended last August. Thus, inflation appears to have abated significantly though it is far from ended.

Early Gains Cut in Slow NYSE Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Inflation concerns whittled away some of the early gains on Wall Street today as prices closed mixed in light trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Initial strength was described largely as a technical bounce coming on the heels of a month-long market decline.

Market analysts said that although the increase in the wholesale price index had been predicted last week by several government economists, it still was a grim reminder to investors that the threat of a new inflationary spiral exists.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 2.12 to 815.79. However, it was ahead more than seven points at its peak for the day.

Volume totalled about 12.34 million shares compared with 16.22 million yesterday. The Big Board said that because of a computer malfunction, the figures were approximately and that results of a retabulation were expected to be released tomorrow.

Analysts tended to discount the gain as indicative. They said it resulted from bargain-hunting, selected issues following severe losses and that the low volume showed most investors were staying out of the market.

Airco fell 1 3/8 to 27 after reporting that net in the year ending June 1 fell to \$1.67 a share from \$1.77. Analysts said some investors apparently expected even lower earnings.

Among the more-volatile issues, Burroughs gained 1/4 to \$1 1/2. IBM was down 1 1/4 at 183. Texas Instruments was off 1 at 87. Polaroid lost 1 1/2 to 36. Disney was off 1/2 at 42 7/8 and Kodak fell 1 1/4 to 91 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.75 to 86.34. On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.84 to 83.75.

In Chicago, most farm commodity futures advanced to allowable daily limits, influenced by reports that the drought of recent weeks in some sections of the Midwest may reduce the corn yields this year. There also was some concern over reports from Europe that more countries now are involved with small grain production problems this year because of lack of moisture.

Soybean and wheat futures rose the limit of 20 cents a bushel. Other limits included 10 cents in corn and 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, in soybean oil. Soybean meal advanced \$9 a ton.

Despite Evidence of Widening Recession

U.K. Businessmen Oppose Talk of Reflation

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Despite evidence that Britain is sinking deeper into recession, the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) warned the government today against taking action to reflate the economy.

Commenting on its latest survey of industrial trends, the CBI said that "There are already signs that in some quarters the arguments for reflationary measures are being rehearsed."

But the CBI, Britain's major employer federation, said it did not think new policies to boost demand should be carried out before it is clear that the wage and inflation control program begun Aug. 1 is working and before the outlook for Britain's balance of payments is more "secure."

Recession Deepens

The CBI said the results of its survey, taken last month, show that the "manufacturing industry has moved deeper into recession."

"Unused or underused capacity is already more common than at the trough of the 1971-72 business cycle. Yet, if the pattern of the past holds, an increase in manufacturing activity is unlikely to become evident this year, and indeed, it will be well into 1976 before a recovery is under way," the CBI said.

Its survey of almost 2,000 firms, who employ more than half of Britain's manufacturing workforce, showed the sharpest drop in employment since the CBI began taking its quarterly surveys 17 years ago. Unemployment last month rose to over 1 million, or 4.7 per cent of the workforce, and is expected to reach 1.5 million to 2 million next year.

The survey indicated about three-quarters of the manufacturing industry was working below capacity, a higher percentage than during the three-day workweek in early 1974 and the worst level at any time since the 1960s.

The other main features of the survey, according to the CBI, are:

- Investment intentions are weak, although plans for capital spending are not deteriorating as rapidly as earlier in the year.
- Lack of orders or sales threatens to limit production for more than 80 per cent of the firms taking part in the survey.
- Upward pressure on unit costs and prices continues.
- There is little confidence about export prospects in the next year and short-term trends in the value of new export orders are unfavorable. The CBI said most exporters believe orders will be limited because of relative prices overseas and political or economic conditions abroad.

Brazil Blocks Philips' Bid For Local Refrigerator Firm

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 7 (WP)—Brazil, which has been telling businessmen all over the world it wants their investments, this week prevented Philips' bid to buy a Dutch-based electronic equipment and home appliance firm, from buying out a local refrigerator company.

This apparently contradictory action—the first open move against a multinational corporation in Latin America's biggest country since a pro-free enterprise, military-run government took over in 1964—was significant. It reflected the deep concern of President Ernesto Geisel and some of his economic advisers over how a developing nation can take advantage of foreign investment but at the same time not let it get too powerful.

Commerce and Industry Minister Severo Gomes said the proposed sale of Consul S.A., a Brazilian-owned company that makes 32 per cent of the refrigerators sold in this country, to Philips would be "contrary to Brazil's industrial development policy."

The Dutch firm's local subsidiary already is Brazil's biggest manufacturer of home appliances, communication equipment and electric lights.

Rapidly industrializing Brazil makes no apologies for the fact that it needs foreign investment to help it become a modern nation. And businessmen around

the world have gotten the message. Foreign loans and investments are pouring into this country at the rate of around \$120 million a week. U.S. private investments here have soared to over \$4 billion.

Most of the big foreign investors are multinational corporations. Brazil's problem, of course, is that it does not want to scare the multinationals away, because it needs their money; but it also does not want to let them get out of control in the local economy.

President Geisel, a retired Army general and former head of the state oil company, Petrosbras, once described multinational firms as "New protagonists on the world scene, in an area once reserved only for nations, whose potential for good, or perhaps evil, we are not yet able to evaluate."

Contradictions abound. For example, Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen told some 2,000 foreign businessmen at a Brazilian-sponsored investment seminar in Austria in May: "There are no restrictions in Brazil against outside capital for application in economic activities." Yet Mr. Geisel has made it clear in his speeches that he does not favor foreign investment which does not result in the transfer of technology to Brazilians or in increased exports of Brazilian-made manufactured products.

Apparently, the government saw the proposed Philips purchase of Consul as a simple takeover which would not have any long-range benefits for the Brazilian economy.

EQUITY INTERNATIONAL SERVICES S.A. PARANA

NOTICE OF MEETING

Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the statutory general meeting to be held on September 4th, 1975, at 3.30 p.m., at the Golf Hotel, Salle Vendée, Divonne, France.

Agenda

1. Report of the board of directors;
2. Report of the statutory auditors;
3. Approval of the balance-sheet and the income statements as of December 31, 1974;
4. Allotment of the results as of December 31, 1974;
5. Discharge of directors and of the statutory auditors;
6. Statutory elections;
7. Any other business.

There is no quorum requirement for the annual general meeting and the resolutions will be passed by a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

Copies of the annual report and accounts are available at the statutory auditors' office.

Fiduciaire Neutra S.A., Lausanne.

Brazil Lifts Ban On Coffee Exports

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Brazil, whose coffee crop was 20 per cent destroyed by frost two weeks ago, announced huge increases in the export prices of instant coffee.

In doing so, the government lifted its temporary ban on instant coffee exports.

The Brazilian Coffee Institute announced an increase in the price of powdered instant coffee from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per pound and a boost in the cost of freeze-dried instant from \$2.15 to \$2.80 a pound.

Last Friday, the institute lifted its temporary ban on the export of non-rotated coffee beans and ordered a 60-per-cent increase on the products export prices, raising the price of a 132-pound bag from \$66 to \$105.60.

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July 23, 1975

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Middelrang Krediet N.V.
Agent Bank

Privredna Banka u Zagrebu
Assisted in the negotiations

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.
Rotterdam Branch

Bank Mees & Hope N.V.

Barclays Bank International
Limited

Maatschappij voor Krediet
op Vaste Termijn N.V.

Rabomerica International Bank N.V.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1975- High Low		Stocks and Div in \$		Sis. P/E 100s. High Low Last chg		Net Last chg		1975- High Low		Stocks and Div in \$		Sis. P/E 100s. High Low Last chg		Net Last chg		
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10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2	10 1/2	Alaska Inrs	1.20	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	AcmeChg	0.40	5	8	8	8	0	12 1/2							

ADVERTISEMENT

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COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Aug. 7	MDN.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD ^a (%)	-EARN. PER SHR. '73 '74	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	579 - 371	476.50	407 - 460	5	3.1	40.93 - 42.63 - 89.14c	7,958	74 consol. net profit: 770 MF (+295%). Dividend 15 Fr. (+7.53 Fr. tax credit)
BIC	Plas. lighters	749 - 453	535	540 - 526	19	1.2	26.58 - 29.86 - 27.60c	1,800	1st. sem. consol. turnover at equal exchange rates: + 142.3%
BOUYGUES	Construct.	769 - 402	792	711 - 705	14	2.6	43.59 - 47.00 - 50.73c	2,633	1st. sem. consol. turnover: 992 mil. Fr. (+275%). Foreign sales strong.
BSEN - GERVAIS DAN	Glass, food	649 - 378	499	489 - 450	18	5.1	87 - 102 - 28.28c	6,300	Same dividend (Fr. 25.50) confirmed at shareholders' meeting.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Holding	209 - 127	179.10	179.90 - 177.10	11	2.9	9.50 - 9.50 - 16.5%	1,655	Total dividend of Fr. 15 for fiscal period 1973/1974.
CHEMIEUX ROUTIERE	Public works	157.20 - 79.30	124.60	133.20 - 130	11	5.0	8.68 - 9.74 - 11.18	1,254	4.50 Fr. dividend for 1974 is paid as of July 15.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN	Bank	160 - 117	141.20	145 - 148	14	4.9	12.47 - 12.02 - 19.24	3,443	Group consolidated turnover: 50,200 MF (vs. 38,57 MF in '73). Net dividend: Fr. 7.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	136 - 101.50	115.10	116.90 - 116.10	17	5.2	9 - 8.63 - 6.77	3,681	As of April 30, total C.I.C. Group disposals exceed 48 billion Fr.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	189.50 - 752.40	169.10	163.50 - 163.50	6	4.4	9.22 - 15.98 - 28.13c	9,947	Group consolidated net sales for first quarter '75 = 2,058 million Fr.
EUROFRANCE	Holding	178.30 - 124.90	197.40	198 - 197.50	—	4.6	(non significant)	2,193	SOVAC (100% subsl). 74 net income (c): 33.2 MF = 14.7 Fr. per Eurofrance share.
FERODI S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	358.20 - 169	331	336.20 - 331	14	4.8	26.57 - 27.19 - 23.02c	1,488	Net profit of 31.147 MF + 24.544 MF for reserves = 51,631 MF profit margin.
FRANCAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	153 - 80.05	140	140 - 138.10	8	7.4	27.05 - 41.65 - 65.21c	1,869	New Indonesian oilfield begins output. anticipated at 2 million tons/year.
GENER. DE Fonderie	Mec. cars	226 - 127	171.90	175 - 171	6	7.3	25.15 - 41.19 - 30	93	74 net dividend of 12.60 Fr. (same as '73) to be paid as of July 15.
METAL	Mining	97.90 - 73.20	70.18	81.90 - 79.85	4	3.8	10.52 - 1.59 - 17.97c	7,944	Initial 74 net dividend of Fr. 3 to be paid as of July 9.
LMT (Motériel Tél.) ..	Electric	2725 - 1490	2575	2634 - 2593	41	1.6	56.52 - 66.34 - 62.09	706	Turnover 1st semester '75 (c): taxes = = 699.7 million Fr. (+ 11.6%)
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	508 - 303	476	489.50 - 472.58	22	3.4	26.73 - 19.87 - 21.28	1,487	74 net dividend of 16 Fr. (+12.67%) to be paid as of July 7.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	992 - 412	569	588 - 549	19 a	1.3	22.60 - 31.77 - —	3,156	1974 net profit: 23.22 Fr. per share; breakup value: 365 Fr. per share.
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.) ..	Holding	184 - 122	174	177 - 174.50	7	6.2	18.85 - 21.52 - 23.72c	10,160	Despite loss due to SAH subsidiary, 74 dividend same as '73.
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin)	158 - 121.10	141.50	142 - 141.50	—	4.8	(non significant)	3,483	5 Fr. dividend for 74 (4.20 Fr. in '73) will be paid as of July 16, 1975.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin)	73 - 58.50	65.65	64.20 - 62.10	10	8.1	4.32 - 11.71 - 6.52	2,825	PUK int.-Burns & Roe Corp. agree- ment on uranium ore processing plants.
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLM ..	Chem. min	137.70 - 108.10	112.78	113 - 112	4	9.3	10.90 - 14.50 - 29.50c	25,162	
ERRIER	Bever. Soa	190 - 104	114.50	116.90 - 115	10 a	3.5	8.94 - 11.43 - —	5,254	
PEUGEOT	Holding	289.90 - 133	245	251.70 - 244	6	3.7	68.26 - 71.64 - 38.94c	6,002	1st sem. French car sales: 160,900 (+13.3%); export: 188,000 cars (-7.5%).
PEUDOUTE	Mall order	584 - 325	533	548 - 528	15	1.9	36.82 - 35.94 - 35.87c	922	74 net dividend increased at July 24 shareholders' meeting.
POUSSEL-UCFAC	Pharmac.	325 - 232	255.50	265 - 252	7	3.5	13.85 - 28.62 - 37.66c	5,038	74 net dividend of 9 Fr. (vs. 4.75 Fr. in '73) to be paid as of July 7.
ROSKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1976 - 1210	1710	1760 - 1690	24	1.3	51.72 - 64.64 - 71.76	2,231	74 total dividend of Fr. 34.50 (vs. Fr. 20 in '73) to be paid as of Aug. 5.
UEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	265 - 185	234	234.50 - 235.50	4	4.4	49.14 - 55.76 - 54 c	9,989	15 Fr. net dividend (+4 Fr.) confirmed at shareholders' meeting.
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric	1018 - 700	865	897 - 834	24	1.6	26.61 - 34.62 - 37.25	918	Net dividend of 14 Fr. for 74 (vs. 11 Fr. in '73) is paid as of July 15.

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings; all others on '74. ^a Tax credit not included. c Consolidated.

All these Bonds Have Been Sold. This Announcement Appears As A Matter of Record Only.

New Issue



\$20,000,000

Mitsui Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd.

(MITSUI ZOSSEN KAKUSHIKI KAKISHA)
(A Japanese Corporation)

9½% Guaranteed Notes Due 1980

Guaranteed by

THE MITSUI BANK, LIMITED

KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S. A. K.)

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.

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UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) LIMITED

AL-AHLI BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.)

AMERICAN EXPRESS MIDDLE EAST DEVELOPMENT CO. S.A.L.

ARAB FINANCE CORPORATION S.A.L.
THE ARAB AND MORGAN GRENFIELD FINANCE CO. LTD.

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA BANK OF BAHRAIN & KUWAIT B.S.C.
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.

COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT OILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION

ORESONER BANK AKTIENGESellschaft HAMBROS BANK LIMITED

HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED INTRA INVESTMENT CO. S.A.L.

KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

KUWAIT FOREIGN-TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)

MORGAN & CO INTERNATIONAL S.A. HENRY SCHROEDER & CO S.A.

BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

UNION BANK S.A.L. UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES - U.B.A.F.

WESTOEUROPEISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

1

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) converge to the solutions of the system (2) in the sense of the weak convergence in the space $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$.

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1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

-1973- Stocks and Bonds										-1973- Stocks and Bonds										-1973- Stocks and Bonds									
High Low Div Yr										High Low Div Yr										High Low Div Yr									
P/E	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	P/E	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	P/E	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964
30	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
31	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
32	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	
33	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	
34	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	
35	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	
36	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	
37	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	
38	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	
39	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	
40	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	
41	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	
42	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
43	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	
44	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	
45	138	139	140	14																									

سید احمد علی

[illegible]

Closing Prices Aug. 7, 1975

Closing Prices Aug. 7, 1975									
High Low Last Ch'ge					High Low Last Ch'ge				
2745 Adolphs	1595	1585	1575		2880 Paracorr	2880	2875	2870	
2746 Accurates	1515	1510	1505		2885 Perdan P	2135	2130	2125	
2747 Acres Ltd	955	945	940	-10	2895 Felino N V	1235	1230	1225	
2748 Aconia	1515	1510	1505		2900 Petrol	2900	2895	2890	
2749 Alfa	255	250	245	-10	2905 Pine Point	2905	2900	2895	
2750 Alfa Gas	1215	1210	1205		2910 Sturg	2910	2905	2900	
2751 Alco	2300	2290	2280	-10	2915 Redoath A	2915	2910	2905	
2752 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	2920 Ouhla Pas	2920	2915	2910	
2753 Alfa Com	1355	1350	1345	-10	2925 Reichhold	2925	2920	2915	
2754 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	2930 Reichhold	2930	2925	2920	
2755 Alfa Com	1355	1350	1345	-10	2935 Reichhold	2935	2930	2925	
2756 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	2940 Reichhold	2940	2935	2930	
2757 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	2945 Reichhold	2945	2940	2935	
2758 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	2950 Reichhold	2950	2945	2940	
2759 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	2955 Reichhold	2955	2950	2945	
2760 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	2960 Reichhold	2960	2955	2950	
2761 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	2965 Reichhold	2965	2960	2955	
2762 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	2970 Reichhold	2970	2965	2960	
2763 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	2975 Reichhold	2975	2970	2965	
2764 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	2980 Reichhold	2980	2975	2970	
2765 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	2985 Reichhold	2985	2980	2975	
2766 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	2990 Reichhold	2990	2985	2980	
2767 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	2995 Reichhold	2995	2990	2985	
2768 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	3000 Reichhold	3000	2995	2990	
2769 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	3005 Reichhold	3005	3000	2995	
2770 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	3010 Reichhold	3010	3005	3000	
2771 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	3015 Reichhold	3015	3010	3005	
2772 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	3020 Reichhold	3020	3015	3010	
2773 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	3025 Reichhold	3025	3020	3015	
2774 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	3030 Reichhold	3030	3025	3020	
2775 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	3035 Reichhold	3035	3030	3025	
2776 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	3040 Reichhold	3040	3035	3030	
2777 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	3045 Reichhold	3045	3040	3035	
2778 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	3050 Reichhold	3050	3045	3040	
2779 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	3055 Reichhold	3055	3050	3045	
2780 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	3060 Reichhold	3060	3055	3050	
2781 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	3065 Reichhold	3065	3060	3055	
2782 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345	-10	3070 Reichhold	3070	3065	3060	
2783 Felcon C	1355	1350	1345						

Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc
100	2.00	2.00

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	100-101	200-201	300-301	100-101
10 D.	100-101	200-201	300-301	100-101
10 S.	100-101	200-201	300-301	100-101
10 B.	100-101	200-201	300-301	100-101
10 C.	100-101	200-201	300-301	100-101

250 Appraisals	5	27	2	27	4	27
200 Dispositions	5	20		20		20

200 Bank Mont	\$	12 1/4	16 1/4	1
200 Bank Ros	\$	5	8	1
200 Cen Cement	\$	11 1/4	11	1
250 Con Bath	\$	26 1/2	26 1/2	2
250 Con Engrs	\$	23 1/4	23 1/2	2
200 J&J Mello	\$	5	6	1
200 Inaco	\$	10 1/2	10 1/2	1
250 Jackson &	\$	21 1/2	21 1/2	2
200 Power Cp	\$	9	8	1
200 Price Co	\$	16	15 1/2	1
250 Royal Bank	\$	33 1/2	33 1/4	3
200 Sellers	\$	6	6 1/4	1
Total sales 478,717 shares.				

All of these shares having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

700,000 Shares

Mid-Continent Telephone Corporation

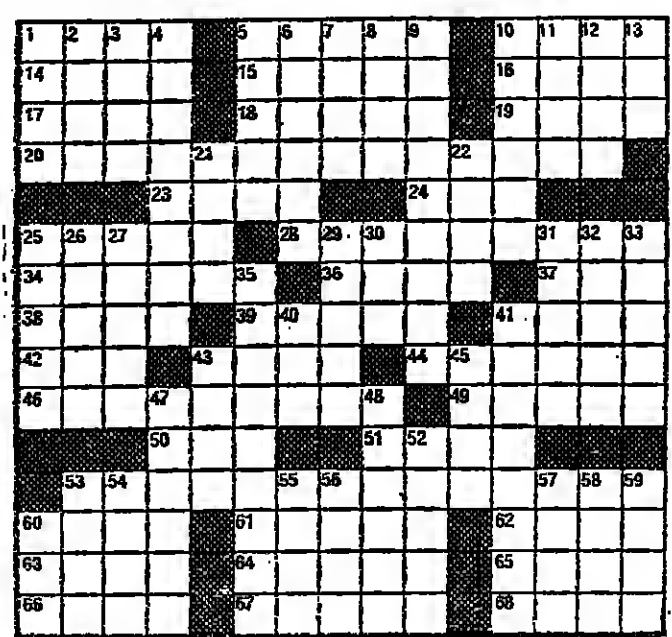


Common Stock

The Ohio Company

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	The First Boston Corporation	Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. <i>Affiliate of Sachs & Co. Incorporated</i>		Hornblower & Weeks-Humphill, Noyes <i>Incorporated</i>
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Kuhr, Loeb & Co. Lchman Brothers <i>Incorporated</i>
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis <i>Incorporated</i>	Reynolds Securities Inc.	Smith, Barney & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>
White, Weld & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Dean Witter & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.
Advest Co. Robert W. Baird & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards <i>Incorporated</i>	Bear, Stearns & Co.
Alex. Brown & Sons	Dain, Kalman & Quail <i>Incorporated</i>	A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.
First of Michigan Corporation	Harris, Upham & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	McDonald & Company
Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.		Nomura Securities International, Inc.
Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood <i>Incorporated</i>	Prescott, Ball & Turben	The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.
L. F. Rothschild & Co.		Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeier Inc.
Spencer Trask & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>		Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

ACROSS			
1	Cranky one	51	U.S. citizen; Abbr.
5	Prepared a cassette	53	Norwegian traitor of W.W. II
10	Popular tourist city	60	Unspoiled
14	Bean	61	Poultry disorders
15	French school	62	German river
16	Kind of deer	63	Feminine suffix
17	Takes advantage of	64	Mary Ann Evans's pen name
18	Take five	65	Arena figure
19	Visit	66	Kind of streak or time
20	Revolutionary traitor	67	Ex-champ Liston
23	____ da (pretentious)	68	Kind of poke
24	Silent		DOWN
25	Kind of tiger or moon	1	Kind of sandwich or steak
26	U.S. leader acquitted of treason	2	Soar
34	Mount in Calif.	3	Hymn word
36	Intellect	4	Lacking
37	Next, in music	5	Foundation
38	"____, sorry"	5	Halfhearted
39	Storm	6	Tropical shrub
40	Closest partner	7	Sulk
41	Least bit	8	"Lohengrin" heroine
43	Parisian friend	9	Woodland rodent
45	Diners	10	Change a hair style
46	Nazi broadcaster of W.W. II	11	White House woman
49	Dissect grammatically	12	Temperate
		13	House addition
		21	Move suddenly
		22	Hebrew letters
		25	Skin disease
		26	Play ____ on (deceive)
		27	Dandelion tufts
		29	Show backer
		30	Fish eggs
		31	____ crust (elite)
		32	Laughs loudly
		33	Hair preparation
		35	Protective structures
		46	Be under the weather
		41	Budding actresses
		45	East Indian tree
		47	Tarzan's friends
		49	Soaked through
		48	Southern holly
		52	Indistinct
		53	Go to the polls
		54	Particle
		55	____ contender
		56	A Dionne, for short
		57	Object of admiration
		58	Roman emperor
		59	"He does your garden ____?"
		60	Jewel



	C	F		C	F
ALGARKV	21	75	CLERGY	MADRID	23 15
ANSTROM	31	88	Fair	MILAN	21 58
ANNARA	34	64	Cloudy	MONTREAL	21 19
ARNA	29	75	Cloudy	MOSCOW	21 52
BEJUT	29	81	Cloudy	MUNICH	23 17
BELODARE	24	75	Cloudy	NEW YORK	12 15
BELT	24	75	Cloudy	OSAKA	23 17
BRUSSEL	31	58	Fair	PARIS	23 51
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy	PRAGUE	23 51
CHICAGO	32	84	Fair	ROME	23 54
COPENHAGEN	26	86	Fair	SOFIA	22 74
COSTA DEL SOL	25	86	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	23 51
DUBLIN	29	75	Cloudy	TOKYO	20 36
EDINBURGH	31	78	Cloudy	TEL. ACTV	—
FLORENCE	21	86	Cloudy	TUNIS	21 58
FRANKFURT	29	75	Fair	VENICE	22 52
GENEVA	27	81	Fair	VIENNA	25 77
HELSINKI	25	77	Cloudy	WIRSAW	21 51
HONG KONG	29	75	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21 58
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair	ZURICH	29 78
LISBON	29	84	Cloudy		
LONDON	29	81	Cloudy		
LOS ANGELES	23	73	Sunny		

*Tentative readings: U.S., Canada
 at 1100 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.

[illegible]

few



WE seem to be in the midst of a boomlet in literary Victoriana. Perhaps people have a nostalgic need for the age's chesty optimism, its self-assurance grounded in an unassailable moral code, its tolerance of the dishonest, and advice to the pious, its once-hindled scandalous side—its nefarious criminals and underground pornographers. The audience can have it both ways: strong, manly fatter figures and loving, virtuous mother figures along with hubristic or sinister doings in yellow-fogshrouded London. Both Sherlock Holmes as reason and enlightenment locked in combat with the darker hosts led by Professor Moriarty.

Leonie Hargrave has caught the wave at full crest with her new novel, *Clara Reeve*, a studious sequel to the lead as shown through the eyes of a typical sweet, pliant heroine, Clara. Miss Hargrave (which the publishers coyly identify as the Maiden Name of an author both prolific and much praised for work in other modes) has given us a young lady's finishing-school course in Victoriana. As for a novel it has its anomalies.

Clara is that prototypical 19th-century poor relation, an orphan deeded over to the care and good works of her aunt and uncle. Uncle Josiah is a stern Victorian paternalist, given to irrational bursts of rage; Aunt Lydia stands up for Clara but must needs frequently reprimand her for doing with the caprices, which she palliates with copious draughts of laudanum. As for Clara, she might ejaculate, what will become of her? Being a 19th-century heroine who, given a benign Providence, would be content to find a good man (or have one found for her) and sit in the garden doing needlepoint, she must wait for things to happen to her. Happen they do.

Upon her emergence into early womanhood after a strict upbringing (she is lashed for laughing on Sunday—about the neck of course, since young ladies were not spanked on the bottom), Clara hies away to visit her rich uncle, Lord Rhodes, who is master of Blackthorne, one of England's stately homes. There she meets her distant cousin Niles, who had comforted her at her parents' funeral. Niles lives in Italy with his vaguely scandalous mother, Zaida, the Contessa Visconti. Mother, as it turns out, is a crypto-feminist, for the basest of reasons who believes—rightly—that men have more fun.

Rid of his first wife through what is apparently death by sunambulist's misadventure, Niles has written his will bequesting to Clara a "wordworthy" prospect in the Lake District—Clara, who has already fought off one suitor her uncle tried to affix her with (thus causing his predictable death through apoplexy), temperizes. A timid, loving girl, she fears life, knowledge, experience. Then, suddenly, Uncle Lord Rhodes dies and Clara, in a stunning reversal of fortune so necessary to the plot, is made his main heir. Niles discreetly renounces his suit she eventually accepts. He is—yes presto!—to be where their honeymoon will be a Venetian palazzo.

Clara, rolling in money, is fully content with her new state, but for the presence of Niles's sinister valet, Malin, who seems to exert a ghastly hold on him. Otherwise, it is when Aunt Lydia asks her to be his "stranger" that she perceives some elements of danger from their conjugal relationship. Has it anything to do with his habit of sleeping in a bedroom? Aunt Lydia, who had no children of her own, supply no further intelligence the symptoms of premenstrual syndrome, herself afflicted—not as to the pregnancy but "as to the coming of the month." Eventually she fires to a friend, the Rev. Geoffrey Malwaring, who happens to be a town for some pastoral counseling. When he returns the tale of Clara's technical backsliding, he is loath to his aunt, who finally apprises Clara of the marital facts of life. When she confronts Niles with them, he found knowledge, he is outraged and accuses her of deserting their love through the mist; a pique, he performs the usual rite in a drastic manner.

Events begin to fall apart at face value. Up to now, Clara has been prodded at the Venetian pace as Miss Reeve leaves her, explicitly exempting tapestry of Victorian manners and morals in a richly produced contemporary style enlivened by such as Clara locutions as "Heyday!" "Tell it not in Gath!" and mention a judicious sprinkling of slightly dusty words like "tastation" and "tastation."

Through an increasingly antic crescendo of events, the well-oiled Grand Tour of a blance of Italy, Clara comes to learn the real story behind Niles's behavior—or lack of it—in a cannibal couch. It seems he is suffering from the direct reverse of Jan Morris's complaint—his first husband, who is rather a little bit different with Clara somewhat enmeshed in Victorian fusion, is in the last part a plot that has been ticking away all along, concealing something of a secret that the author must get her to tidy up. She reveals a long letter from Zaida, explaining her son's secret, a number of other things, including her own dalliance with Niles's father, who was the valet he kept in reserve, but in such demand as a boy which resulted in Manfred. Any rate, evil is eventually borne and Clara ends up with the strong arms of good, the some Mr. Malwaring, an appropriate object both for her idealistic love and her other, mentionable needs.

If the plot as recounted sounds a comedy, it is not so. Hargrave, writing Clara's tale, is all with an appropriate leniency. She has so overlaid the table with a typical Victorian meal that humor is out of the question. Her

On the disgraced deal played in the second round at the European Bridge Championship in Brighton, England, this month, the Polish team of Andrzej Wilkoż and Lukasz Lebiada took full advantage of a greedy double by a famous Swiss player. If South had some way to rest his South hand safely to rest his hand safely in two diamonds without West balanced with three clubs, North's double showed additional values and left the next move to South, who retreated to three hearts. East should perhaps have tried four clubs, which would have been unbestable, but he did not doubt, no doubt feeling that it was time to break his long silence. His hand did not have enough defensive potential for such an action, and the sequel demonstrated this.

West led the singleton diamond, and South won with the ace in dummy and led the spade queen. East put up the ace and gave his partner a diamond ruff, but he had no trouble in making nine tricks wester with the help of the diamond suit, to score 330 points. That defense could make only the heart ace and the club ace in the later play.

The defense could have given the declarer a little trouble after the diamond ruff if West had cashed his club ace and led a trump for his partner to win a spade lead would then force the

dummy to ruff, but South's suit service by discarding his spades on the minor-suit ruff then ruffing his last-spade dummy's last trump.

However, East could have resisted his double if he had detected the temptation to let his partner win the diamond trick simply made it easier for South to make use of dummy's diamond suit. If East had simply returned a long trump or trick trick, it is hard to say South could have made nine trick.

NORTH
 ♠ Q10
 ♥ ♣ J
 ♦ K653
 ♣ K86

WEST EAST
 ♠ K1095 ♠ A87
 ♣ 83 ♣ A64
 ♦ 4 ♦ 8
 ♠ A10732 ♠ Q94

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ 37 (32)
 ♥ C9752
 ♦ 107
 ♣ 9

Neither side vulnerable
 The bidding:
 South West North East
 Pass. Pass. 1 ♣ Pass.
 1 ♣ Pass. 2 ♣ Pass.
 Pass 3 ♣ DBL Pass.
 3 ♣ Pass. Pass.
 Pass. Pass. Pass.

West led the diamond four.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KEREC © 1934 by The Hearst Corporation
 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

HISFY
 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

GLEMIT
 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

CENTIE
 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here: [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

This is the plan—he comes before me!

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

“ [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] ”

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PANIC RANCH SLEIGH FIESTA
 Answer: The kind of performance you might expect from a toothblack turned actor—"SHINING"

8-8

***GET THAT *FAT* SITTER! ME AN' HER FEEL**

*GET THAT **FAT** SITTER! ME AN' HER FEEL
THE SAME WAY ABOUT MIDNIGHT SNACKS.

Orioles, Reds Turn on Their Power Machines

Taylor Paces weep of Pair

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Don Taylor went six-for-seven, leading four-for-four in the second game, to lead the streaking Baltimore Orioles to a 4-2 and 8-2 victory over the Detroit Tigers last night.

Taylor, 33-13-16 during the four games, had two singles, a triple and a double to score four runs and drive in one in the second game after scoring the Orioles' opening run in the second inning of the first game. He also stole three bases in the second game.

The Baltimore outfielder now has 12 hits in 19 at-bats in Tiger stadium for a .632 average this season.

Mike Torrez, with 2-3 innings hitless relief from Wayne Garland, raised his won-lost record to 14-5 in the first game. Steve Busby got 3-2-3 of relief help from Taylor in the second game to tie his record to 8-11. The Orioles are 13-6 since the All-Star break, while the Tigers now are 11-11 straight.

Royals 4, Twins 3

At Kansas City, Tony Solaita led a three-run 450-foot homer the fourth inning to power the Royals to a 4-3 victory over the Minnesota Twins. Steve Busby (15-8) pitched most of the way, yielding 10 hits, but registered his 14th complete game of the season.

The victory was Kansas City's 11th in 14 games under new manager Whitey Herzog.

White Sox 11, Angels 1

At Chicago, Bill Melton, technically on suspension for arguing with an umpire but awaiting a review of his appeal, broke a 2-0-0-0 batting slump driving in five runs with a two-run homer, a single and a double to lead the White Sox to a 11-1 triumph over California.

Reds 5, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, Doug Griffin's two-run homer drove home the winning run during a four-run fifth inning as Boston scored a 5-2 victory over the Brewers.

Rangers 5, A's 2

At Arlington, Texas, Gaylord Perry held Oakland to seven hits and gave the Rangers a 5-2 victory to reduce the A's American League West lead to 6-3 games over Kansas City.

Perry, 11-15, has given up only three earned runs in his last 49 innings.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clack, C. 97 259 54 136 294
Hays, S. 108 257 55 132 379
Hays, S. 108 257 55 132 379

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clack, C. 97 259 54 136 294
Hays, S. 108 257 55 132 379
Hays, S. 108 257 55 132 379

DETROIT TIGERS

Clack, C. 97 259 54 136 294
Hays, S. 108 257 55 132 379
Hays, S. 108 257 55 132 379

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Hays, S. 108 257 55 132 379
Hays, S. 108 257 55 132 379



FORCED TO JUMP—Mets' shortstop Mike Phillips gets out of the way of the Pirates' Rennie Stennett and then tosses to first to complete a doubleplay on Rich Heener.

Seaver Wins 15th for Mets

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Tom Seaver's three-run double highlighted a five-run first inning today, enabling Tom Seaver to collect his 15th victory of the season in hurling a three-hit 7-0 victory over the Montreal Expos.

Seaver replaced scheduled starter Jon Matlack, who suffered a 10-inch gash in his chin in a car accident on his way home from the ballpark last night.

The victory was also the second straight for new Mets manager Roy McMillan, who replaced Yogi Berra as the club's skipper yesterday.

Del Unser led off the Mets' first with a single, second on a ground out and advanced to third on a fly out. Dave Kingman then bunted safely down the third-base line with Unser scoring when third baseman Larry Parrish's throw to first hit Kingman in the back. The Mets' leftfielder took second on the play.

Rusty Staub followed with a run-scoring double to left. Montreal starter and loser Steve Rogers, 8-8, then walked Wayne Garrett and Jerry Grote unintentionally to load the bases. Phillips then looped his double to make it 3-0.

Red Sox 4, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, Rick Wise scattered eight hits for his 15th victory and eighth straight triumph in pitching Boston to a 4-2 victory over the Brewers. Wise, now 15-8, walked one and struck out four.

Fred Lynn collected two dou-

bles and a single and drove in two runs, including the winning run in the third inning. The doubles were his 30th and 31st of the season as he vaulted past Kansas City's Hal McRae into the league lead.

A three-run outburst in the third gave the Red Sox their winning runs. Rico Petrocelli opened with a double, a Rick Burdette single and a walk to Bernie Carbo loaded the bases. Denny Doyle singled to score two runs and with one out, Lynn doubled home Carbo to make the score 3-1.

White Sox 8, Angels 4

At Chicago, Jorge Orta batted in three runs and Nyls Mynman two to help reliever Dave Hamilton to his third victory in an 8-4 decision for the White Sox over California. Hamilton took over from Chicago starter John Vuckovich with Tommy Harper on first base after a walk and none out in the fourth and went the rest of the way, limiting the Angels to three hits. California's last run came in the fourth when Harper stole second and scored on Mike Milosevic's single.

The White Sox wrapped up the game with a three-run seventh which began when Buckie Dent singled. Carlos Mar walked and Deron Johnson singled. Dent scored on the hit. Jim Brewer relieved Dick Lange. Orta singled to score May and Johnson advanced on Bill Stein's fielder's choice and scored on Milosevic's throwing error.

20-Hit Attack Routs Giants

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 (UPI).—The Cincinnati Reds say their Big Red Machine is in high gear now and the San Francisco Giants believe it.

The Reds demolished Giant pitching in a three-game sweep, pounding out 20 hits in the finale yesterday en route to a 12-5 victory.

"This is the best team in baseball," said San Francisco manager Wes Westrum, who compared the Reds to the world champion 1954 Giants, for which he played. Cincinnati manager Sparky Anderson agreed that the Reds were peaking.

"This is as well as we can play. Everything is going right for us. With the lead we have 116 games over Los Angeles in the National League West," we'll start giving the players a rest for the remainder of the season," said Anderson.

Tony Perez, who homered for Cincinnati in the second inning for the first run of the game, appraised this season's Reds as the best in his six years on the club.

Teammates Darryl Strawberry and Pete Rose each had three hits. The Reds shelled starter Jim Barr with nine hits for five runs in his three innings. The hits included the homer by Perez, two triples and four doubles.

Padres 6, Astros 1

At San Diego, southpaw Randy Jones hurled a two-hitter for his 15th victory and trimmed his earned-run average to 1.85 as the Padres beat Houston, 6-1.

Mets 9, Expos 6

At New York, doubles by Del Unser, Felix Millan and Ed Kranepool helped the Mets score seven unearned runs in the sixth inning and present new manager Roy McMillan with a 9-6 victory over Montreal in a game called by rain in the ninth inning.

Braves 5, Dodgers 4

At Los Angeles, pinch-hitter Dave May hit an infield single in the ninth inning to drive in the tie-breaking run as Atlanta scored twice for a 5-4 victory over Los Angeles.

Cards 4, Pirates 2

At St. Louis, reliever Al Hrabosky recorded his 16th save in pitching the final six outs to give the Cards a 4-2 victory over Pittsburgh. St. Louis starter and winner John Dennis, now 6-3, held the Pirates to only two singles until the eighth inning when Craig Reynolds singled, pinch-hitter Willie Randolph walked and Rennie Stennett singled to load the bases with none out.

The Cards' rookie was pulled in favor of Hrabosky. He wild pitched to score Reynolds. A second run scored on a ground-out but Hrabosky retired the next two batters to end the threat.



MIGHTY POSE—East German Marianne Adam is set to better women's shotput record with 72-7.8th toss.

Connors Returns With Victory As the Big Names Advance

NORTH CONWAY, N.H., Aug. 7 (UPI).—Top-seeded Jimmy Connors, playing his first match since losing the Wimbledon final to Arthur Ashe, defeated John James of Australia, 7-5, 6-3, yesterday in the second round of a \$100,000 international tennis tournament.

Connors and third-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania, both of whom had first-round byes, arrived by private plane shortly after noon and played their opening matches four hours later.

Nastase ousted former British Davis Cup player Graham Sillwell, 6-3, 6-2.

Rod Laver, playing his first tournament in nine weeks, and Ken Rosewall advanced to the quarterfinals. Laver turned back Gerald Batick of Britain, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, while Rosewall eliminated Barry Phillips-Moore of Australia, 6-4, 6-2.

Connors, 22-year-old left-hander who is ranked No. 1 in the world, said he felt no ill effects from the leg injury he suffered at Wimbledon. He explained that the injury was a muscle strain.

Ramirez, fourth-seeded, lost his second-round match to Ricardo Cano of Argentina, 6-3, 7-5, and No. 12 Dyrskdale was eliminated by Bob Carmichael of Australia, 7-5, 6-3.

Ramirez and Dyrskdale became the third and fourth men's seeds to lose so far in the Indianapolis Racquet Club's courts. No. 6 Cliff Richey and No. 12 Billy Martin were defeated in matches Monday and Tuesday.

Ashe, who arrived here late from the run-delayed pro classic in Louisville, outclassed Marcelo Lara of Mexico, 6-1, 6-1.

WBA to Meet in Manila

MANILA, Aug. 7 (UPI).—The annual convention of the World Boxing Association will be held here Sept. 30 to Oct. 4 in Manila, it has been announced.

Jack Molinas: Life and Death of a Gambler

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7 (UPI).—The police have said they were looking into a possible link between the fatal shooting Sunday morning of Jacob (Jack) Molinas, the former Columbia University basketball star, and the 1974 murder of his former business partner, Bernard Gussoff.

Gussoff was beaten to death in his Los Angeles apartment on Nov. 15, 1974. The police said the murder was never solved, but Molinas had collected \$500,000 on a life insurance policy each held on the other as partners in a fur importing business.

Molinas, 43, was shot in the head by a sniper at 2 a.m. while he was standing in the backyard of his Hollywood Hills home with his close friend, Shibly Marcus, who had arrived here only a few hours earlier from New York.

Marcus was wounded in the neck in the shooting, but the police said that they did not know whether he was a target or an accidental victim. They also said they were not ruling out the possibility that the shooting was a gangland-style killing.

Molinas, an all-American basketball forward in the early 1950s at Columbia University who later played for the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Pistons, of the National Basketball Association, was involved in the 1959-61 point-shaving scandals that rocked college basketball. In 1963 he was sentenced to 10 to 15 years in prison in New York but was paroled in 1968.

Shortly after Gussoff's murder, the police said, they attempted to question Molinas, but they were met at his \$80,000 home by three barking dogs. Later, Molinas collected the \$500,000 insurance money.

Betty Molinas, the former basketball star's mother, reportedly had arrived from New York recently to visit her son and was in southern California at the time of the murder. The police said Molinas's body would be flown to New York soon for services and burial.

Gambling Was His Life

Jack Molinas always did things in a big way. He was fascinated by gambling and the rackets. He was a flashy dresser, drove oversized cars, liked to flash big bankrolls and was almost always surrounded by beautiful women.

Much of it sounds out of place from someone who qualified for Stuyvesant, one of the highest-rated high schools in New York. He was also considered an excellent student at Columbia, and became a successful lawyer.

Still, he kept coming back to gambling and some of the reasons may be traced to the days when he grew up around a place called The Eagle Bar on Surf Avenue in the Coney Island section of Brooklyn, N.Y. The bar was operated by his parents and he would hang around and listen to racketeers brag and tell tall tales.

One of those players was Connie Hawkins, now of the Los Angeles Lakers, who grew up in the Brooklyn ghettos. Molinas involved him in the point-shaving scandal and for a time Hawkins was banned from the NBA.

"I just thought Jack was a nice guy," Hawkins once said. "He'd buy us food, drive us home from the beach, lend us his car. One time he told me he knew how difficult it was for poor kids in their first year at school, and if I needed help or money, just let him know. He said he liked me."

Molinas was arrested again in 1973 in Los Angeles on charges of shipping photographic films interstate, from Los Angeles to Memphis, Tenn. He was released on \$10,000 bond.

He pleaded innocent and a trial date was to have been set this week.

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE		California ...	W
(First Game)		Chicago ...	W
Baltimore	002 000 000-4 9 1	Los Angeles ... <td>W</td>	W
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Observer

Heats Beats Jaws

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Little did Victor Gozworth suspect, as he knotted his necktie for a refreshing post-natal stroll along Central Park West, that he was about to become the first victim of a savagery that would gross more than \$10 million in a mere five weeks at the box office.

It was not as if he had been unwarned. "I wouldn't go out tonight if I were you," cautioned Yma Sotomayor from the one of the most comfortable chat-shows in the air-conditioned "But if you insist, at least don't wear a necktie. Not in this awful heat."

"Tush," said Victor, who suffered from the dialogue inadequacy endemic to characters who exist only to get a good story under way by being destroyed. And out he went, not only necktied, but also fully jacketed.



Baker

He had gone no further than 20 feet when the vibrations set off in the molasses damp chains which had once been air were detected by the primordial sensors of an ancient beast moving sleepless from the Carolinas to Maine. With supple majestic beauty, it slid across the vibrating Massachusetts night, sniffed Connecticut without interest, then bowed in unerringly on Victor Gozworth.

Gozworth's first sensation was surprise rather than pain. He noted that he had become several feet shorter and when he looked down he saw that this was because the bottom half of him had melted away. The upper half was gone before he could loosen his necktie.

The police didn't like it. One moment there had been Victor Gozworth; the next, nothing but a damp, steamy pile of clothing. This town is being savaged by the most insupportable phenomenon known to man: an honest cop told Mayor Beame.

"Yeah, I know," said the mayor. "The bankers."

"Where?" said the honest cop. "We've got a great white heat on our hands. Unless we close down the town, every person who moves out of air-conditioner range is in danger of being turned into a little puddle of steamy clothing."

The mayor smiled, envisioning

how certain municipal union leaders and the entire board of First National City Bank would look reduced to damp clothing puddles on Fifth Avenue.

The next afternoon, however, those innocent men ventured into Times Square to see a pornographic movie and were melted at the intersection of 42d Street and Broadway. Their clothing was found that night by a police inspector in an air-conditioned limousine.

"It's just a heat wave," the mayor said, but an irreverent meteorologist, straightening him out, "What you don't understand, Mayor," he said, "is that you've got a persistent mass of hot air pushing up around a stagnant high-pressure area centered over the Baltimore-Washington latitudes with temperatures ranging up to 100 degrees and a 20 percent chance of thunderstorm activity in the afternoon, and right after this message I'll be back with tomorrow's forecast."

"Turn him off," said the mayor. "If we've got a great white heat on our hands, there's no time to listen to aspirin commercials." And he immediately called the federal government for help. Secretary of the Treasury Simon told him to raise the subway fare so nobody could afford to go out.

As the epics of plotting would have it, a crime slipped by a peg leg named Capt. Ahab put into Hoboken that evening about the whole ship Pequod. Observing that the entire city lay terrorized and abandoned under the roar of air-conditioners, Capt. Ahab sensed that his destiny was at last to be fulfilled.

Rowing across to the Manhattan docks, he clomped from air-conditioned seclusion to air-conditioned motel where the enraptured populace sat willing before television reruns. His roars of "The Great White Heat is Here! I can smell his evil stench!" merely bored the citizenry.

"It's not the great white heat you smell. It's only the garbage stewing in the streets," they told him. "We're all being ravaged by the scintillating meo and the great white heat!"

"What!" exclaimed the captain. "Not even a great white shark for one to fling myself incoherently upon to illustrate the folly of man's defying the grandeur of nature?"

L.A. Orchestra Plans Fireworks For Its 1,500th

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7 (AP).—Beethoven and fireworks are on the program Saturday night as the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra presents its 1,500th performance at the Hollywood Bowl.

Since it opened in 1922, the Bowl has offered most of the world's performers, from Jascha Heifetz to the Rolling Stones. The 17,000-seat amphitheater has long provided a summer home for the L.A. Philharmonic. The orchestra plays classics or rock with equal facility.

Saturday's concert will feature Van Cliburn as pianist and Lukas Foss, as conductor. Attendance at this summer's concerts has been running 35 per cent above last year.

Mayor Beame had Capt. Ahab brought to City Hall in a Good Humor truck. "If you're willing to risk being melted to an epic attack heat will destroy the great white heat," said the mayor. "I can guarantee four glory will be the first successful box-office spin-off on 'Jaws.' What's more, I'll put a sheaf of New York City bonds in your estate."

The captain, who was crazed, could not resist. Harpoon at the ready, stripped naked for combat, he launched his dory from City Hall. Except for a steaming wooden peg leg found on Lower Broadway, he was never seen again, except by several million people who had been unable to get tickets to "Jaws" and were willing to settle for "Heats," which beat "Claws," "Piranha," "Alligators," "Crocodiles," "Gorillas" and "Hillies" to the first-run theaters. What finally happened to the great white heat cannot be explained just now, as this type-writer is beginning to melt.

Mary Blume

Robert Shaw Has Joined Hollywood's 'Bankables'

PAMPLONA, Spain (IHT)—"Jaws," the summer's monster film, has broken box-office records in the United States, put a lot of swimming instructors out of work, and been boycotted on the beaches of the Hamptons. It has also given Robert Shaw something more valuable to an actor than an Oscar, a Rolls-Royce or even a hair transplant. Robert Shaw is now bankable.

"I'm not bankable to the extent of Barbara Streisand," he said in the Moby Dick bar of Pamplona's best hotel. "Swan Lake" was playing in the background. "But it's a great relief to a single parent with nine children. And a big trouble, no."

Mr. Shaw, who is in Spain to play the sheriff of Nottingham in "Robin and Marian," has had his ups and downs. A British ocellist and playwright as well as an actor, he wrote the successful "Man in the Glass Booth" and a play called "Cato Street." He employed 72 actors, however briefly. He played a full-bearded, bearded Henry VIII in the triumphal film version of "A Man for All Seasons" and Elmer Gantry in a Broadway musical that lasted one night. He was great esteem in Pinter's "The Caretaker" and played Custer in a forgotten film. He was playing the lead on Broadway in Strindberg's "The Dance of Death"—which he justly considers the hardest acting role there is—when the script for "The Sting" was sent to him.

"The Sting" Mr. Shaw doesn't read many scripts. He did "Jaws" on the advice of his secretary and his wife. His son Celia, who recently played a pregnant maid in a school play, told him to accept "The Sting." Mr. Shaw's performance as the glib Irish gambler was a major step on the road to bankability.

Gratified and robust, he often plays the heavies and often dies for his sins. In "The Taking of Pelham One-Three-Three" he was electrocuted. In "Jaws" he is eaten by a plastic shark they call Bruce. In "The Sting" he was allowed to survive to play a sequel, for which he has just signed.

Robert Shaw used to hold writing above acting, a view of his professional life that he has been forced to abandon since the sudden death of his wife, Mary Ure, the noted British actress, last April 9.

He was writing a novel at the time which he hasn't been able to look at since it is set in a New York old people's home was inspired by "One Hundred Years of Solitude" by Gabriel Garcia Marquez, and he wants it to be as dead-on as possible; as Virginia Woolf's "Orlando."

Always an eccentric, if ironic, competitor Robert Shaw feels very strongly about his position as a high-mechanized actor who has decided to devote himself entirely to



acting. "Success isn't important, nothing's very important, but it makes life easier," he says.

"Take English actors. They're being treated like third-rate citizens by the industry because there is no British film industry. They get no money, no chairs to sit on no trailers on the set. I'm one of about four who's not in that position."

Ingratiation

"If you're not bankable, you can't do anything. The only films that are made that are any good are made by Americans for Americans, and the only way an Englishman can get in is to ingratiate himself, which requires a lot of expertise."

Asked how an actor ingratiate himself, he replies: "Are you asking me a serious question? Well, I'll answer it seriously. Most English actors, in spite of their theatrical knowledge, have a tremendous inferiority complex. Most of us think of Newman or Brando, or what ever generation you are, as more glamorous, more sexy."

"The English inferiority complex, from the Prime Minister to the captain of the best cricket team, is huge, massive. That's why they knock each other all the time and each other down. In America you create heroes, and they remain heroes until they're failures. England makes heroes, then destroys them. They're rehabilitated when they're old."

Robert Shaw avoided his idea of such an English inferiority complex thanks to

"...I'm all right now. I feel like Jerry Lewis in Paris..." Shaw, now one of the golden Britons who has become 'bankable' in Hollywood jargon, is a successful actor who is now re-interpreting that centuries-old arch-villain, the sheriff of Nottingham: 'The sheriff is intelligent, witty, sexy, generous to women. He spends his money freely. He's the nicest man in England.'

his mother's confidence in him. "I think I was born with the feeling that I was extremely talented and if I hung on long enough the percentages would change. It was rather like an American football player—just hang on and don't cry."

He hung on through the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts, where he was urged to give up hope for an acting career. When his first play came out successfully in 1960, producers were, he says, so astonished that a stupid actor could write that they gave him acting jobs. "As a young man I was all aggression," he said. "Richard Burton had enormous charm, he could get on with people. What an extraordinary life. When he went off to Hollywood, everyone said: there goes the golden boy."

Stamina

The golden boy is no longer golden, and Shaw is doing fine. "I stick around," he says. "I have a little stamina. And I try to have a drink once in a while."

His drink in the Moby Dick bar was a medicinal gin or two to recover from a rehearsal for a Broadway battle with Sean Connery, who plays an old Robin Hood. He already has a cut that he considers as wide as a church door. In fact, it is visible on his scalp.

"Is there any way I could give my whole salary for a stand-in?" he wondered aloud. "I feel like Roger Moore. Do you know he used a machine gun made of balsa wood and he wouldn't go into two feet of water for fear of sharks."

In "Robin and Marian," of course, Mr. Shaw gets rubbed out. But his sheriff is not the Basil Rathbone-style heavy of the Errol Flynn "Robin Hood."

"The sheriff," Mr. Shaw claims, "is intelligent, witty, sexy, generous to women. He spends his money freely. He's the nicest man in England."

The film's medieval setting doesn't appeal much to him, though. He would have preferred to live in Victorian times. "Particularly if I had been a member of the royal family," he adds.

When this film is finished, Mr. Shaw will make a private picture called "The Swashbucklers."

"No," he amends, "it's 'The Swashbuckler.' There's just one and I'm done. I won't be successful now, you don't write about me. I'm all right now. I feel like Jerry Lewis in Paris!"

A Snapping Turtle Didn't Get the Best of Irving the Duckling

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 7

(AP)—Irving may be the only male duckling in Oklahoma—or anywhere else—who swims walks and even scratches with the aid of an artificial shank and web. Barely out of his egg, Irving swam into the jaws of a large snapping turtle that bit off everything below his left thigh.

Luckily for Irving, he happened to be hatched on a small lake

behind an apartment where the two men who take care of the lake live. They also watch the lake's feathered population.

Rapid Surgery

Chris Swartz, a young malpractice employee, shot the turtle with his bow and arrow, with the attached fox restraint. Ray Parham, the lake's maintenance man, pulled the duckling out of the water. The bird's web was so mangled it was past saving. Mr. Parham amputated below the

main joint of the bird's thigh and stitched up the wound. He kept the little duck in a cage while the amputation healed.

The bird acquired a nickname, Irving, and learned to stand up. But he couldn't walk well. In the water, he could only paddle in circles, having only one web left. Mr. Parham thought first of molding a webbed foot to match the last one. But he dropped that idea in favor of part of a rubber tube, which he played at the base to let Irving direct and

propel himself through the water, much like a web.

The tube was attached by bands below and above the joint with nylon strings. Irving stood shakily at first. But he quickly sensed that the leg and foot were stable and began to walk like other ducks. After a few trial waddles, he learned to use the apparatus to swim. Now he can paddle as straight as any other duck, and has begun to scratch and preen, very duck-like.

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